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The Hilltop

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Howard University

The Nation's Largest Black Collegian Newspaper

OCTOBER 1, 1982

Washington, D.C.

WHUR Branches Into Syndication

By Rochelle D. Lewis Hilltop Staffwriter

When WHUR signed on the air nearly 11 years ago as the first black-owned radio station in the metropolitan D.C. area, who would have believed that they would also rank number four station in the country's ninth largest radio market?

When WHUR recently launched a campaign to syndicate five 90 second informational programs to commercial stations with a black format, it is believed that they made another first.

The first black commercial station in the nation to begin national syndication, "Howard University Radio (HUR) Syndications."

"The thrust of HUR Syndications is to produce informational programming of high quality to meet the needs of black urban Americans," said WHUR General Manager Robert Taylor.

According to Tara Powell, Syndication Representative for HUR Syndications, "Of the 90 stations that were contacted, only one of the programs directors said that he did not like the program."

"He said it was because of bad grammar, but I think it was just an excuse not to order the program," Powell added.

So far 16 stations have made a firm commitment to carry HUR Syndications.

According to Taylor, the program that has gained the most popularity is "Profiles in History," which gives facts on black history.

Other programs include, "Lifestyle '82," which gives tips on how to get the most out of living, "Did You Know?," a series of interesting facts, "Health Report," providing information on health, beauty, exercise, and dieting; and "Investors Guide," an analysis of possible investments for the black family.

WHUR becomes one of only a few radio stations in the country that have begun what Taylor calls "radio networking."

"There may be only four to five out of some 8,000 commercial stations in this country doing what we're doing," Taylor said.

Technological advances, such as the digital recording via satellite and radio's increasing appeal to advertisers, have helped radio networking reach greater heights.

National syndication is an outgrowth of success that has existed for years at WHUR.

"I think that over the past ten years, WHUR has been copied over and over again all across the country," Powell said. "Why is this?"

"We must be doing something right," she said.

A gift to Howard University from the Washington Post Co., WHUR began operation in 1971 to stimulate the intellectual and cultural life of Washington and to serve as a training ground for University students interested in broadcast communications.

Since 1977, WHUR has been ranked locally in the top ten and is currently ranked number four, of the 30 commercial radio stations in the Washington area.

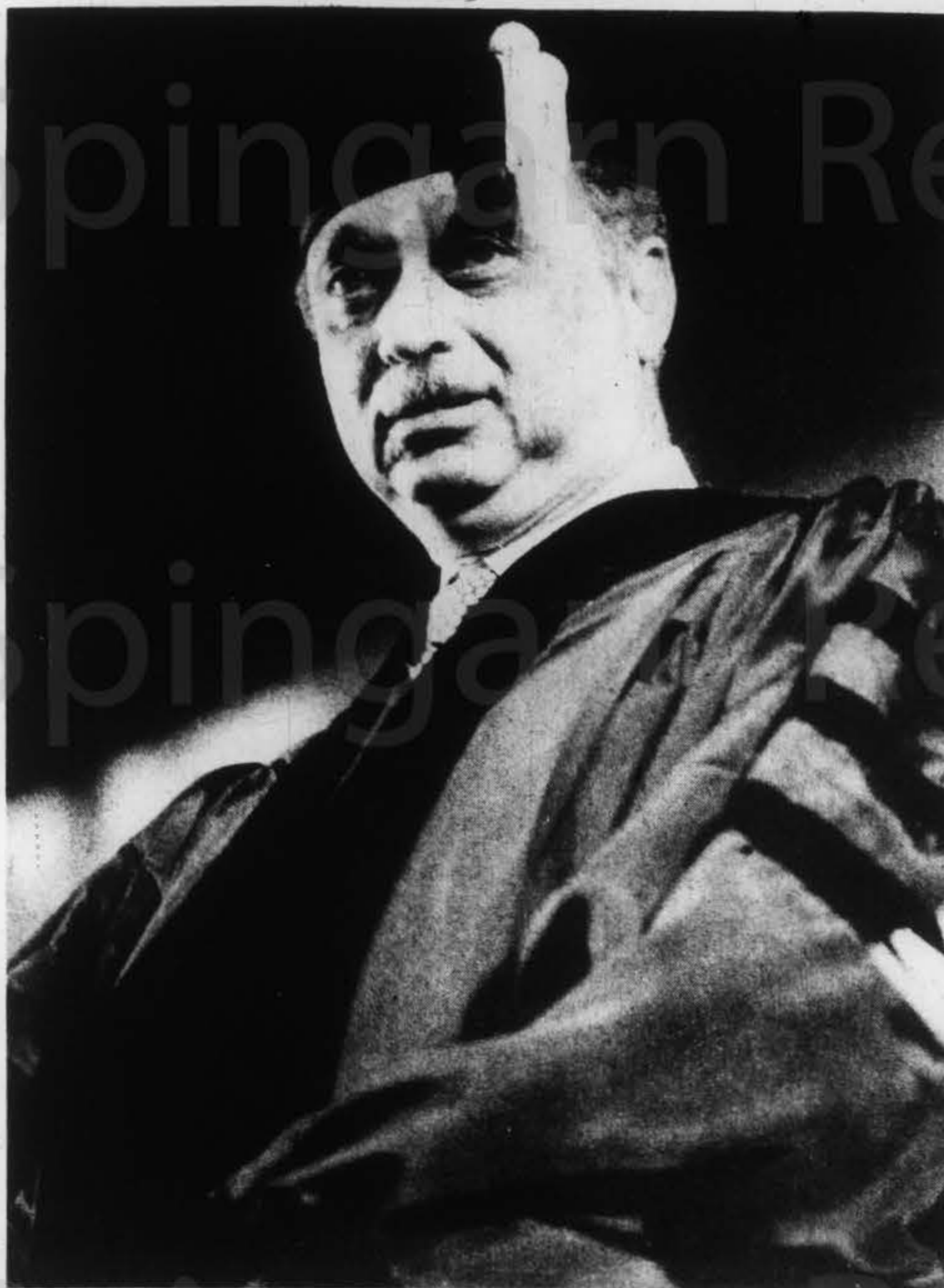
The future of HUR Syndications will depend largely on advertising. At this time, national companies are being sought to sponsor the programs, which will be distributed to radio stations at no cost.

Taylor seems to be optimistic that WHUR will attract national advertisers, especially because of the 10 to 12 percent decline in television viewership.

"The trend seems to be an upsurge in radio," Taylor said.

The programs for syndication are intended to "Generate audiences as well as inform, stimulate and educate listeners," Taylor said.

"There's demand for good quality programs, both informational and musical."



Rev. Leon Sullivan, director of Opportunities Industrialization Centers (OIC), addresses Howardites at the university's 115th opening convocation.

Sullivan Stresses 3C's in Convocation Address

By Michelle Alexander Hilltop Staffwriter

"Lift every voice and sing, till earth and heaven ring, a song symbolizing the determination of the black people" were the opening words to the Howard Community from Rev. Leon Howard Sullivan, speaker at Howard Opening Convocation last Friday, September 24, 1982.

He challenged the audience with his three C's for the continuing advancement of the race. The first C is Confidence. "We must teach our youth to believe in themselves, their capabilities and their future," he said.

"There is no substitute for confidence and intelligence in today's world."

He related how in the past blacks were kept in mental slavery, reflected even in the children's rhymes, "White you all right, brown, stick around, black, get back!" By teaching our history and literature of Aesop, Hannibal and Pushkin and in the creation and support of black oriented publications and organizations, we "unbrainwash" ourselves, he commented.

The second C is Competence—a necessity in this age of computers. Without technological education, Sullivan predicted that black people will be unable to compete economically and socially for jobs.

"We must raise our educational standards," he stated. "In the past we have emphasized what we do from the waist down, like running, dancing and jumping. We must now develop ourselves from the waist up and become thinkers, craftsmen and speakers. 'Ignorance,' Sullivan declared, "is the greatest enemy of black people because it is incapable of self-discipline."

He emphasized that learning must be accessible to black people, a concept that motivated his founding of the Opportunities Industrialization Center, a program which sponsors job training and retraining in 140 cities and eight foreign countries.

The third C is Cooperation. "Black people must learn to work together," Sullivan insisted. "Our greatest hindrance is not racism but jealousy and envy against each other." He claimed that black people have no permanent political friends. "We cannot trust anyone, not even white liberal friends because we cannot depend on them. They have double-crossed us too many times," he said. No political party should feel that they have the black vote in their back pocket.

He then exclaimed that we must depend on ourselves, ourselves, ourselves!!!

The \$300 billion of purchasing power blacks hold must be used in economic investments and selective buying campaigns like the boycott of Anheuser-Busch by Jesse Jackson of Operation PUSH.

He stipulated there must be establishment of an ownership base through churches, lodges, campus organizations, self-help societies, and stock investment groups. There must be a self-help network to save, invest and build for our children, like NPAED or National Progress Association for Economic Development.

Founded by Sullivan the association provides technical assistance to minority businesses and establishes entrepreneurial development centers throughout the country.

Through the recognition of black unions, there will be additional pressure placed on corporations which are traditionally profit-making and self-serving to live up to their social responsibilities. "Black people must monitor them to ensure that they help change the situation, asserted Sullivan, or get out."

Sullivan encouraged the audience to know the companies that support the apartheid system in South Africa and boycott them and the over 100 banks that lend them money.

"If six million Jews can upset the world, then certainly 30 million black Americans can upset the world for South Africa," he retorted.

Looking ahead at the new conservatism in fiscal and race relations, he elaborated on the reversal of our gains, from the White House to the state house, to the court house.

"We do not intend to give up the ground we have gained," Sullivan declared. "We have gone through segregation and we're not going through it any more."

He revealed that there was a new awareness of black people and if efforts persisted, 30 million black Americans would go on strike and immobilize the country. But we still need more action, more group assertion as a race and more self affirmation.

"The past 30 years have been full of progress and promise," reflected Sullivan. "Looking back we have come a long way." Sullivan himself has come a long way, from Charleston West Virginia, he has acquired a bachelor's degree from West Virginia State and an MA from Columbia University in addition to 30 honorary degrees.

From 1950 to the present, he increased the membership of Zion Baptist Church from 600 to 6,000 and with the church has founded innumerable developments.

He has made truth of his comment, "White people may run this country but they don't own it," as shown by the establishment of Zion Gardens, an apartment (Continued on page 7)

Cheek Dedicates Cornerstone

By Chi Ahaghtou

The cornerstone laying for the new multi-million dollar undergraduate library took place last Friday directly preceding the convocation ceremony.

According to Dr. Binford H. Conley, director of university library, the undergraduate library, which will officially open in early 1983, has sparked a few comments from both students and Howard employees.

Marie Hollice, a senior, majoring in broadcast journalism, said that the new library will improve resources available to the students. She also said, "I only hope that it (undergraduate library) doesn't become another hangout."

Chris Igbedion, a sophomore in microbiology, said, "I think it (undergraduate library) is a good investment because the present library is too crowded in terms of materials and seating."

Additionally, Karen Towels, an assistant librarian in the reference department at Founder's Library said, "Hopefully, the new library will provide such a pleasant atmosphere that students will just run to it."

According to Dr. Conley, the cornerstone laying was a very important ritual in the opening of the new library.

He said that the ceremony not only had a symbolic significance but also a historical one.

Several documents including the 1970 inaugural speech by President James E. Cheek, the 1982 Commencement program, and the 1982 H-Book, which is a roster of the faculty of the 17 colleges and schools, were imbedded in the cornerstone for the future.

Dr. Conley explained that the new library was named the Undergraduate Library because of its purpose to serve the needs of Howard's undergraduate students.

Also, he said Founder's library will be oriented more towards the university's graduate students.

Dr. Conley discussed new facilities, including a media center which will provide limited services of movies,

documentaries, videotapes, slides, and records.

Other new facilities include a student-faculty study which will allow the faculty and students to interact with each other and exchange ideas. Furthermore, this area will also make a new books received on approval available for review.

Dr. Conley mentioned some other innovative ideas included in the new library such as a single reference area at the junction between the new and old library.

Dr. Conley said, "...in this way the librarian at the reference desk can tell you which library has an improved automatic circulation system and an on line computer-assisted catalogue called the C.O.M."

This system, presently in limited use at Founder's Library, will allow the user to enter the last three letters of an author's name, and then the first initial. The computer will display all volumes written by that author available in the library.

"A lot of students ask me what is the difference between an undergraduate and a graduate library," said Dr. Conley.

He replied by saying, "The main difference is that graduate students have the need for independent study and research, whereas, undergraduate students usually need to study in groups in order to exchange ideas."

As a result Dr. Conley said that there will be 8-10 group study rooms with a capacity of 3-6 people available in the new undergraduate library.

Additionally, there will be a smoking (Continued on page 7)

HUSA Davis Rejects Boycott Endorsement

By Sonya D. Thompson and Deborah D. Nelson

Minutes after HUSA president Howard Newell voiced his administration's support of the month-long PUSH-sponsored Anheuser-Busch boycott, John Davis, Homecoming Committee Chairman disclosed that he had negotiated a \$37,000 contract with the same company for the homecoming publication, "Harambee".

The Homecoming Committee "has no relationship to HUSA," Davis, who describes his role of business manager for the publication as being "a separate entity" and "having no relationship with HUSA," explained that he entered into negotiations for the magazine's funding "about two days before the national boycott was announced."

"We wanted to have a beer company, either Anheuser-Busch, Schlitz or Miller, underwrite the costs of production since neither HUSA nor the Homecoming Committee could pay for the costs," explained Davis.

According to Davis, the contract would allow Busch "rights to advertise at select Homecoming events that were conducive to advertising." "The events would be ones where there are a number of other advertising companies involved in promotion and production of those particular events," said Davis. "Kasino Nite for instance has a lot of companies who have supplied games, and prizes, things of that nature." Anheuser-Busch would get advertising rights at Kasino Nite and at the parade.

However in the press conference to endorse his administration's support of the boycott, Newell stressed that none of this year's homecoming events would be sponsored by Busch, as they had in the past.

"We join in solidarity with PUSH," said Newell, "...Anheuser-Busch products will not be sold on the campus during Howard's annual homecoming."

Reverend Tyrone Crider, National



Rev. Tyrone Crider, National Youth Director of Push (R) discusses Anheuser-Busch boycott at a university press conference while Howard Newell, HUSA president looks on.

Youth Director of Operation Push, applauded the efforts of the "first student organization to support the boycott."

"It is with great pleasure that we have come to thank Howard Newell, president of HUSA, members of the Liberal Arts Student Council, fraternal and sororal members and Howard students in general," added Crider. "Last year, Busch sponsored many activities during the homecoming and this year they were bidding for the sponsorship of at least seven events." Sponsorship of homecoming events usually range between \$25,000 and \$40,000 according to Crider.

Davis, however emphasized that he has no relationship with HUSA. "I have consciously stayed away from HUSA, because I believe they react to things that happen in the Black community without actually researching or thinking about the particular situation that exists and how it affects us," explained Davis.

"A lot of the information that PUSH is using as propaganda is falsely represented," said Davis. "There are figures that are correct, but in terms of allocations and percentages in the Black community, one of the two is lying."

"I have been privy to information from both sides and because of that I can see a clearer picture. Unfortunately, like HUSA normally does, they have gone out and reacted to something without actually knowing all the facts. They don't know the true facts, which are public information," said Davis.

"Because of the lack of research done, they have stuck their necks out with no recourse. We had a \$40,000 contract [advertising and underwriting] under way which was a part of HUSA," he continued.

Apparently Newell does not think that his decision was hasty or irrational.

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President James Cheek and Geraldine Woods, chairman of the Board of Trustees dedicate undergraduate library cornerstone.

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African Correspondent to Be Honored Annual Salute to Black Women

By Tracy L. Smith

When in fourth grade in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Kathy Flewellen was walking home one snowy day in December, quite close to Christmas. An event occurred that day which would spark her awareness—permanently. What she saw was a black family, and all of their possessions cast out into the street. They had been evicted. As she walked past the tragedy, tears streaming, she knew something was very wrong.

Today Kathy Flewellen has utilized her awareness of wrong and the need for change to apply positive force towards making change. Ms. Flewellen is WHUR's African Correspondent and will be honored at the UGSA sponsored "Salute to Black Women Awards Dinner."

Ms. Flewellen embodies WHUR's commitment to the issuance of information and the establishment of support for African people in their struggle for liberation and sovereignty.

"I use myself as a vehicle for information," Ms. Flewellen points out. "Blacks in media haven't done enough to educate the world concerning problems in Africa."

She regards the cleavage between the Black majority and the white ruling minority in South Africa to be as serious a threat to world peace as the current conflict in the Middle East.

Now in her fourth year at WHUR, Ms. Flewellen spent her first three years working the local beat, covering Washington, D.C. area news. Before coming to WHUR, Ms. Flewellen wrote for the Southern Africa News Collective which is published in Washington, D.C., and served as editor of the American Postal Workers Newsletter, for local D.C. Ms. Flewellen's most recently published work was an analysis of the National Black Independent Political Party which appeared in the periodical Freedom Ways.

Ms. Flewellen feels she was given a unique opportunity upon arriving at WHUR. After leaning towards a career in print journalism, Ms. Flewellen was forced to "sink or swim" in her new field of Broadcast Journalism. Much of her training occurred on the job.

"It was frightful to have to go on the air—an intimidating experience at first," explains Ms. Flewellen as she recalls having been thrown into anchoring a Sunday newscast soon after having joined the station.

She reminisces over her days of inexperience with a smile while telling how her first days at WHUR are described by friends as having been hilarious.

Ms. Flewellen has carried her knowledge of Africa to the community by speaking in the D.C. public school system and to



Kathy Flewellen, WHUR African Correspondent

various community groups. She has contributed time and effort to the Southern Africa Support Group which has been the force behind Namibia and Zimbabwe weeks in recent years.

Uwezo Akili is Ms. Flewellen's 11 year old son, whose name translated from a West African dialect means "the power of knowledge". The mother and son can easily be mistaken for sister and brother since Uwezo is nearly the same height as his youthful-looking mother.

Ms. Flewellen describes her son as possessing a high level of consciousness, citing his perception of his environment and his awareness of changes needed in the Black community. She tells of her son's having had to re-learn English after becoming fluent in Swahili at 3 years of age while his mother worked for the Sixth Pan-African Conference in Tanzania.

Ms. Flewellen's college education came from Macalester College in St. Paul, Minnesota from which she graduated in 1969. Ms. Flewellen was a member of the first large group of blacks admitted to the substantially white institution. While at Macalester, Ms. Flewellen often argued with professors and became known as a rebellious student as she challenged white intellectual "superiority."

Black studies were not a part of Macalester's course offerings when Ms. Flewellen arrived which prompted her and a group of other Black students to demand the implementation of such. What they received was an African History course taught by a white professor who had visited Africa for six weeks. The text diagrammed Africa as two parts: Negroid (southern), and Caucasoid (northern).

After being challenged on point after point on a daily basis, class sessions became too much for the ill-prepared professor. In frustration he cancelled future class meetings and assigned the class a paper to cover the balance of the

semester. His headaches were not over though—because he gave Kathy a "B". She took her case to the Dean asking "How could a man who doesn't know anything about the subject matter teach the course and give her a grade?"

Macalester College soon hired a Black African scholar, learned in the history of his own continent to teach the course.

"Power concedes nothing without a demand," is a statement made by Frederick Douglass and is a philosophy now adopted by Ms. Flewellen. "We must demand and make sacrifices," Ms. Flewellen says. "Don't expect handouts of freedom or justice, we must put our own moral and political convictions out front to benefit us today as a result of struggles in the 1960's."

When she needs counsel the best source is her mother, who Ms. Flewellen points out, has "perceptions about things that I can't see." She feels that after her rebellious period during her younger years, she now experiences a "re-bond" with her mother.

As a strategy for success, "strive for self-discipline, set goals, don't be afraid to reach out for something," urges Ms. Flewellen. "Don't focus on fear of failure, look at possibilities that something new and different can hold. Always appreciate what you are and come to the point where you can accept yourself."

"Be a part of others. Struggle not only for you, but for everyone. If opportunities don't open up for everyone, the possibility that you will be the exception are less likely."

"The Salute to Black Women Awards Dinner" will be on Friday, October 29 from 7-11 p.m. in the Blackburn University Center Ballroom. Cost of admission is \$10 for the general public and \$5 for students. Tickets are on sale at the Crampton Auditorium Box Office and can be purchased by student organizations at the HUSA office.

Campus Crime Prompts Carver Men to Form Escort Service

By Michelle Alexander Hilltop Staffwriter

When the crime level at Howard escalated to the point where two students were killed last year, David Arnett decided to do something about it.

Arnett then president of Carver Hall, presented a Volunteer Student Escort and Monitor Service proposal to Billy T. Norwood, Director of Security and Safety Services.

The purpose of the service according to the guidelines written by Arnett is to (1) provide daily student assistance to female students through escorts to various dormitory and school destinations. (2) act as a deterrent to the physical assaults presently directed toward female students on Howard's campus. (3) provide periodic hall and floor monitoring of female dormitories as a deterrent to burglaries and other personal assaults directed toward female students. (4) work in conjunction and under the jurisdiction of the Howard University Security Force.

Dr. Robert Stewart, director of Carver Hall said, "When the program was initiated there were not enough volunteers, only freshmen who did not know the area." But the current president of Carver Hall, Terrence Leathers is determined to follow up on the program and there are plans for a Crime Prevention Workshop to be given at Carver Hall.

"At present we have 20 participants," we'd like to expand that to 50 or 60" said Arnett. His requirements for volunteers are dedication and being able to work twice a week for a full three hour shift. "We don't want people who want to get involved merely to impress people or meet girls, we want people who want to participate in a community service," added Arnett.

Arnett also wants women to participate in terms of input as to routes normally taken by

female students.

Norwood would like to see women involved in the escorting, as lookouts and observers. "They'll be equipped with communication devices and flashlights," Norwood remarked, "there is no reason why two women could not escort a student."

Charles Scott decided to become an escort after a gun was pulled on him outside of Drew Hall. "I was in a meeting where some security officers were telling us (the students) why there was less security around the dorm," Scott said. "Some of us left in disgust, went outside and a guy pulled a gun on us." Scott went to report the incident to Security and while he was there he was told about the escort service. He brought the information back, gave it to the dorm president and about 40 people volunteered at the subsequent meeting. "Incidents are common around here," said Scott, "I got involved because the students have to do something positive to curb the crime, in the dorm almost everybody supports the idea."

"We have all the equipment ready, all we need are volunteers," explained Norwood. The equipment for the escort service consists of two-way radios, jackets, T-shirts, caps, whistles and flashlights. The identifying marker is a blue and white patch stating "Howard University Student Escort and Monitor Service." Monies for the equipment came from the office of Security and Dr. Carl Anderson, vice-president of Student Affairs. The total cost was \$15,000. "The radios alone cost \$7500," said Norwood.

The command post for the operation is at Founders Library, where telephones are to be installed. The numbers to call are 636-5555/5556. The escort service itself will consist of two people who will keep a log of the patrons and their I.D. numbers.

The escort will have to report in and out himself in order to keep track of the time. If any disturbances occur, the escort will send a message to the command post which will flick a switch and signal security.

Arnett, relating pointers given in a security workshop, explained that the escorts will carry no weapons and are not to initiate any fights. If a participant witnesses a crime being committed, he should get in touch with security immediately. He should give details like the person's description and direction of escape, if any. "We want to work hand in glove with the students," insisted Norwood, "There is less likelihood of an assault or a rape occurring when the student is not alone. We want the student to feel safe."

The service will operate between the times of six p.m. (or darkness) and 12 a.m. and will be broken into two shifts of three hours. "We encourage the female students to have finished what they are doing by midnight," said Arnett. "This is also an awareness service."

The areas covered will be: Carver Hall, Slove Hall, Howard University Hospital, Howard University Medical School, The Howard Inn, Cook Hall, from the G-2 bus stop at Logan Circle to Eaton Towers, from Meridian Hill and bus stops on 16th St. N.W., Euclid St. N.W., and 15th St. N.W., between Meridian and Park Square and Bethune Hall.

All interested volunteers should contact Lt. Harvey Armstrong in the Security Office, located on the ground floor of the administration building, or Dr. Robert Stewart in Carver Hall.

"Notices of meetings recruiting volunteers will be posted and announced in the Hilltop," says Arnett. "I just hope the students respond positively."

Proctor Defeats McElvane to Become Graduate Trustee

By Kevin Hicks Hilltop Staffwriter

In a special election recently, Bill Proctor defeated Roxanne McElvane to become the graduate student trustee for the 1982-83 academic year. Proctor and McElvane, both law students, received 111 and 64 votes respectively, according to Raymond Archer, Director of Student Activities.

Archer indicated that the election was held to fill the vacancy left when Tyrone Barksdale—who was a student in the School of Education and an instructor in the College of Allied Health—was declared an ineligible nominee to the Board of Trustees by its secretary, Dr. Owen D. Nichols.

"As soon as it was known that Barksdale's faculty status made him ineligible [for nomination to the Board], plans were made for a special election in the fall," said Vincent Johns, Dean of Student Life and Activities.

"I think they [the election committee] did a commendable job," said Proctor.

"There wasn't as much time as normally allotted for campaigning," said McElvane. "We basically had a week."

According to Archer, an election committee was formed through his office with the cooperation of Howard Newell, Howard University Student Association (HUSA) president.

Mark Hall, a business student and candidate for HUSA president last spring, was appointed chairman of the committee by Newell, according to HUSA vice-president Winston Tomlinson.

Interested candidates had until September to submit their applications to the Office of Student Activities, said Archer, to be notified within days if they met the "established criteria" in the Board of Trustees by laws.

Busch-Boycott

(Continued from page 1)

"We waited this long to endorse the boycott, because we wanted our decision to reflect the consensus of the student body and not just HUSA," he explained. "It is historical and important when the students of a university can stand up and refuse the sponsorship of a major company like Busch," said Crider.

The Anheuser-Busch boycott was officially initiated on September 4, after complaints that the company would not meet with PUSH executives to share information or negotiate its minority policies.

According to PUSH, Busch profits were \$217.4 million dollars last year. Blacks spend a minimum of \$660 million annually on Busch products; three times Busch's profit margin. The brewery distributes Michelob, Budweiser, Michelob Light, Natural Light and Busch beers.

Newell and Crider were joined in the

According to Mohammad Bashir, Coordinator of the Graduate Student Assembly (GSA), the election committee asked GSA to help them place posters announcing the trustee position on September 7, the day before applications were due.

The way the elections were held "took away people who were interested," said Bashir, "not just those acquainted with the system."

Bashir added that he did not receive any information about the election until a few days before applications were due.

Frank Drumwright, Treasurer of the Divinity School Student Council, said the treasurers of all student government bodies were told about the elections at a meeting in early September sponsored by the Office of Student Activities.

Drumwright commented that he also saw a letter from the Student Activities Office addressed to the graduate and professional student councils concerning the elections.

"In my opinion there was enough publicity about the elections," said Archer.

McElvane, however, said there was not one central location that had all the information, and she hardly received "support from anywhere."

Hall, Election Committee chairman, could not be reached for comment about the election with respect to press time.

On September 9, Bashir said Hall contacted him to propose that a forum be held to let graduate students question trustee candidates.

According to Bashir, the four to five days of correspondence led to a forum that had to be called off when plans fell through.

"It was too hastily put together," said Bashir.

"The forum was poorly publicized," emphasized Proctor, "there was a shortage of manpower as well as for the election period."

Due to the circumstances surrounding the vacancy, Bashir suggested that someone could have been appointed pro tempore—trustee with a temporary term—until elections could be held.

"What's the purpose of someone being there so hastily?" asked Bashir. "I'm sure business on the board wouldn't have stopped," he added.

In response to Bashir's suggestion, Proctor said such an arrangement would have brought up the question of whether that person would be eligible to run when elections were finally held.

"He would have a certain incumbent status," said Proctor, "that would give him a great start in actually articulating the workings of the board."

Proctor said he would not care to comment on Barksdale's vacancy from his position. However, he said, "The dilemma is that there are already two faculty positions on the board."

"We would have had 2½ faculty members and 1½ students due to Barksdale's status," stated Proctor. When reached for comment, Barksdale said that would not have been true. "The graduate trustee doesn't represent graduate students and the faculty trustee doesn't represent the faculty," said Barksdale.

"There is no constituency," he said. "They are each sensitive to issues as a student or faculty member, but they can't address an issue until it comes upon the floor."

of Busch advertising in Black-owned media. PUSH also wants minority Busch board members, management and administrative representation. Busch has two Black directors and officers which represent a 15 percent share.

Anheuser-Busch could not be reached for comment.

"We thank HUSA for putting the dignity of the Black community over the dollars of corporate America," emphasized Crider, "just as students sat in the sixties for social justice, so must students stand up in the eighties for economic justice."

The press conference was held Wednesday afternoon in the Blackburn University Center.

HUSA vice-president Winston Tomlinson did not attend the conference.

ROTC A Good Choice for Some Howardites

By Jan A. Buckner

One hundred ninety and rising. That is the latest enrollment figure for Howard's Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corp (AFROTC), according to Captain Douglas Couto, Assistant Professor of Aerospace Studies. The number of recruits this year has increased by 180, said Couto.

Cadet Christy Martin, a nursing major and cadet captain, sees AFROTC as a practical career decision. "It is a good working experience," explained Martin, "you can go further than your civilian counterpart." "A nurse in clinical work can make \$30,000 whereas a nurse in the Air Force can become a general. While you are limited as a civilian, in the Air Force, a nurse is an officer and gets the respect that goes with it," she added.

Howard's AFROTC program was founded in the early 1950's to provide military leadership training for qualified students. The program is incorporated into freshman and sophomore course schedules to include on classroom hour and one leadership lab. Seniors and juniors form the Professional Officer Corp (POC) and must complete two more one-hour labs in addition to two three-hour courses.

Scholarship offers are a primary recruitment tactic of the AFROTC program. President Reagan's emphasis on military strength has increased the scholarship distribution nationwide, commented Couto. Although the federal government does not allocate money to individual universities for this purpose, a total of 48 Howard cadets receive AFROTC scholarships. These awards are granted on the basis of grade point average (2.5 required), SAT scores, and physical fitness. They range in length from two to four years, noted Couto.

Jeff Baughman, a junior in the School of Business, recently received a scholarship. He pointed out that scholarship competition



Howard Air Force ROTC Cadets practice drills

is stringent, especially for those in majors other than engineering and the sciences. These highly-sought awards cover tuition, fees, and books, in addition to paying a stipend of \$100.00 per month.

Jimmy Lanham, a cadet major in the School of Business, feels that AFROTC was a wise decision for him. Because he is a business major, he says that his skills are applicable to private industry as well as the Air Force. He also added that his military-mindedness and ability to complete tasks by a given deadline are valuable assets to a corporation.

"All jobs performed on a base are performed here on a smaller scale. We conduct ourselves as if we are on a base. Only the POCs receive positions. Freshmen and sophomores work in the shops," he ex-

plained. Following each student's return from field training camp, his Field Training Officer (FTO) evaluates his performance and determines whether or not he should become a POC. Each person is assigned to one of eight shops and must report to the deputy commander.

Juniors returning from camp begin as second lieutenants and after appearing before the promotion board, they can move up as far as captain. Seniors are automatically promoted to captain. The highest rank is that of colonel, which is available only to company commanders and other cadets with a special order.

Howard's AFROTC serves as a consortium program for area schools, drawing students from the University of the District (Continued on page 7)

Businessmen prepare Students for the World of Insurance

By Odessa-Renee Drayton/Special

If what you see is what you get, then the Montgomery Ward Insurance Group's President and Chief Executive Officer, Roland Charles Baker received a sneak preview of the future leaders of the insurance world at Howard University's Center for Insurance Education's initial Fall meeting.

Baker, an executive of Montgomery Ward's Insurance Group, a subsidiary of the Mobil Oil Corporation, spoke to approximately 90 students at a recent meeting held at the university's School of Business and Public Administration.

The insurance program under the direction of Maurice Williams, director of the Center for Insurance Education and Dr. James Chastain, chairman of the finance and insurance department and insurance professor, has grown since its inception in 1978.

The program is an extensive four year curriculum with emphasis on preparing its students, "not just to get a good job, but to move-up," said Dr. Chastain at the recent meeting.

In keeping with the high standards of the corporate world, insurance students must attend summer internship preparation seminars, which are held annually in the various hometowns of the nation's major insurance companies prior to beginning actual paid internships with major insurance groups in the United States. In addition, students must also successfully complete several professional examinations before graduating from the program with a Bachelor's of Business Administration Degree.

Baker explained that successful completion of the academic program was just one step in getting the ticket to success. "This ticket theory," said Baker is the attainment of the proper credentials that give one credibility in the corporate world, such as the Chartered Life Underwriters membership, as well as membership in clubs and organizations that allow one at least to get one's foot in the door."

Successful Atlanta entrepreneur and Howard University adjunct professor, T.M. Alexander was also present to offer advice about the insurance business. In response to Baker's interpretation of the "ticket theory", T.M. Alexander added, "get as many tickets as you can so that you can step right through the door (of opportunity)."

Both businessmen were addressed by the students on the issue of racism within the corporate structure. Baker from the high-level management point of view, said that his ability has always short circuited any overt and/or subtle racism personally directed towards him throughout his 17 years in the business. However, he did not deny the existence of racism in the corporate world and advised Howard Insurance students to "show a supervisor or employer how valuable you are to him/her and the company."

T.M. Alexander on the issue of racism from the entrepreneur perspective, suggested that one should "go in (to a prospective client) as a professional." Alexander added that "exposure through active participation in civic and community related groups and organizations increase visibility and credibility in the corporate world." Diversification in activities and professional abilities were also pointed out by Alexander as being one of the many ways of dealing with racism in the corporate world.

In addition to the words of advice offered by Baker and Alexander, the Wall Street Journal Award to the Outstanding Student in Finance was presented to Kim Briscoe, the Green Briar Hat Award for the Individual Scoring the highest in Risk Insurance went to Veronica Crosson, and the Connecticut General Insurance Award was received by Herbert Wyche.

According to Maurice Williams, "Insurance students will make this year the year of insurance at Howard's school of business and make the Insurance program the most talked about, most written about, program in the country, and of course the most productive."



Roland Charles Baker addresses HU Business Students on the insurance world.

Emergency Board Meeting Fails to Reach Quorum

By Kevin Hicks Hilltop Staffwriter

An emergency meeting of the HUSA Policy Board last Thursday to resolve a constitutional question raised in the General Assembly failed to obtain a quorum by one member, according to Lita Rosario, acting chairman of the Board.

Rosario, president of the School of Communications Student Council, was appointed acting chairman by Howard Newell, president of the Howard University Student Association (HUSA), at the Board's first meeting this semester on September 9.

The HUSA Policy Board is the "highest policy making body in Student Government" with a voting membership of all 17 student council president's. It has "exclusive power to interpret the [HUSA] Constitution," according to that document.

When "situations and problems dictate the necessity", Newell has "constitutional authority to call special meetings as the ex-officio member of the board with that power."

A quorum, which was not reached at the first meeting called by Newell, requires that a majority—nine voting members—be present for its duration.

Can a student who is not an elected member of the General Assembly (GA) serve as budget committee chairman of that student government body?

Kevin Turner, an undergraduate, is petitioning the board to rule on the constitutionality of his nomination as chairman made at the GA's first meeting this semester.

Designed to "deal with the issues and concerns of the students collectively", the GA's voting membership is from the Undergraduate and Graduate Student Assemblies (UGSA and GSA, respectively) whose representatives are elected in the General Elections each spring.

The constitution, however, does not mention a GA budget committee or who is eligible to chair it.

Unlike the UGSA and GSA articles which have sections providing for a financial advisor (budget chairman), Article IV Section 2 Clause D is the only part of the

Constitution mentioning GA committee chairmen.

It states that the GA "shall require reports from all officers and Committee Chairman (sic)."

"I'm a law student," said Muhammad Bashir, Coordinator of GSA, "and I get upset with constitutional ambiguities."

Bashir nominated Turner because he felt "someone from outside student government should chair the budget committee."

At the GA meeting Dolly Turner, a School of Business representative, noted that it was "traditional" for the UGSA or GSA financial advisor to be elected chairman.

Last year's UGSA financial advisor, Jonathan Charleston, was also the GA budget committee chairman, according to Bashir.

"One person controls too much of the purse strings that way," continued Bashir,

"there is a conflict of interest."

Under the present system, "UGSA members have 24-30 votes and GSA members have 16-17 in GA," said Bashir.

"If the graduate schools boycotted, they wouldn't be missed," added Bashir in respect to election of a budget committee chairman and future GA business.

Newell appointed Turner "interim" budget committee chairman at the GA meeting following Tyrine Bivings' suggestion that the assembly ask the board to resolve the issue.

Among Newell's responsibilities is to serve as GA chairman, as stated in the "Duties of the President" (Constitution). Bivings was chairman of the board last year.

According to the constitution, the board should have elected a chairman and co-chairman at its second transitional meeting

between "incumbent and newly elected members" last Spring following the General Elections.

Newell said notices were sent to all student council presidents about last week's board meeting.

Many of the presidents who were at the first meeting were at this meeting," added Rosario.

The following schools and colleges were represented, according to Rosario: Engineering, Medicine, Liberal Arts, Architecture, Business, Communications, Human Ecology and Fine Arts.

President s who missed the two meetings will have "a twenty (20) dollar fine" levied against their school, according to the Constitution printed in the back of *The H-book*, the student handbook.

The Board attendance section concludes by stating that "additional funds shall not be allotted to any school whose fine have not been honored."

Pre-Law Society Keeps Students Informed and Aware

By Rochelle D. Lewis Hilltop Staffwriter

Charles Hamilton-Houston is a graduate of the Harvard Law School, class of 1923 and a past Dean of Howard University's Law School.

During the 1950s and 1960s, he was chief engineer of the NAACP's legal strategy team and was instrumental in winning the well noted civil rights case, *Missouri Ex Rel Gains v. Canada*. The case granted equal rights to blacks in the states where they resided.

To commemorate some of these remarkable accomplishments, The Charles Hamilton-Houston Pre Law Society was founded in the fall of 1981.

According to this year's president, Rick Hardy, the organization was founded by students in the School of Business.

"What we found in the business school was that the other law organizations didn't provide what we needed," Hardy said.

Quoting from a paper written by the advisor, Dr. Pascall, Hardy said, "Every business student is aware of the legal complications of developing and maintaining a business. An understanding of the legal process and the lawyer and his work can only be a substantial benefit."

The organization is primarily geared toward business students, but is not limited to one particular major.

According to Hardy, one of the goals of the group is to try to help students decide if the profession is for them.

Basically, they give outlets to students interested in the law profession, by furnishing valuable information.

Recently, a CLEO workshop was held for students. CLEO, the Council on Legal Educational Opportunities helps students who are financially disabled, who score low on the LSAT, and who do not feel they are qualified for law school to prepare for

admission.

"CLEO makes the students prove that he can do law school material, and then they make the school that you would like to go to, aware of you," said Hardy.

Another way that the club tries to facilitate knowledge of the law profession is by having speakers come in to share their knowledge of what to expect in law school and the law profession, and how to use law.

"We try to keep students informed about the LSAT, and Dr. Pascall helps with the review courses," Hardy said.

The 40 member organization also plans a visit to Howard's law school, in which the students will actually sit in on a day of class to get a feel of what law school is like.

"One of the biggest problems is publicity," Hardy said. "Being that we are down at the School of Business, we don't get up on the campus very much."

HOMECOMING

Schedule of '82 Events



OCTOBER 14

"Miss Howard Queens Pageant"
7:30P.M. to 10:30P.M.
Cramton Auditorium

OCTOBER 15

"Queens Coronation Ball"
Cramton Auditorium
7:30P.M. to 10:30P.M.

OCTOBER 16

"International Day Festival"
Main Campus
11:00 A.M. to 7:00P.M.

OCTOBER 17

"Rankin Memorial Service"
Rankin Chapel
11:00 A.M. to 1:00P.M.

OCTOBER 19

"Greek Show Cabaret"
Burr Gym Ballroom
6:00P.M. to 9:00P.M.

OCTOBER 20

"Variety Show"
7:00P.M. to 10:00P.M.
Cramton Auditorium

OCTOBER 21

"Fashion Show"
8:30P.M. to 10:30P.M.
Cramton Auditorium

OCTOBER 22

"Kasino Nite"
Blackburn Center
9:00P.M. to 3:30 A.M.
"Pep Rally"
7:30P.M. to 8:30P.M.
Football Field
"Alumni Faculty Student
Cocktail Sip
4:00P.M. to 6:00P.M.
Cramton Lounge

OCTOBER 23

"Homecoming Parade"
9:00 A.M. to 11:00 A.M.
"Dinner Theater"
Ballroom University Center
6:00P.M. to 10:00P.M.
"Homecoming Concert"
Burr Gym
8:00 P.M. to 2:00 P.M.

The Hilltop LOCAL & NATIONAL

NEWSLINE

Jack Gravely: Telling like it is:

Before a gathering of Norfolk State students and faculty last week, Jack Gravely, Virginia director of the NAACP, lambasted black youth for a lack of seriousness concerning their education.

"You need to be serious about being here at NSU," said Gravely. "We have too many supercool, laid-back drugstore cowboys and cowgirls who are not serious about their work," said Gravely.

He told the crowd that skills were needed and to "get off that crutch of expecting special consideration because of color or economic status."

"You shouldn't think that because you're black they're (whites) going to give you something. Nobody's giving you anything free but hard times."

Gravely called for the return of respect and appreciation for such institutions as education and family, telling the crowd, "You don't respect anything or anybody. You don't support your college by getting other good students to come here or by paying back loan money at the end of the term."

Actions Speak Louder than Words:

September 24 (AP)—About 800 Virginia State University students rose and turned their backs on Virginia Secretary of Education John Casteen last night to protest statements he made about the school.

The rebuff came as Casteen began a 25-minute speech at the school, one of two predominantly black state-supported colleges in Virginia. The students stood silent, their backs to Casteen, through his speech, then walked out of the auditorium despite pleas from interim Virginia State President Curtis E. Bryan "not to disturb the program, nor the dignity of the convocation."

Camilla Ballou, Virginia State's Student Government Association president, said afterward: "Our actions... were triggered by statements which we interpret as being derogatory about our institution." She said Casteen had been quoted in The Washington Post as saying the school was a "disadvantaged school seeking out disadvantaged students."

Casteen was in New York City and could not be reached for comment.

A spokesman for Gov. Charles S. Robb said the governor had not made any comment on the rebuff.

The newspaper also quoted John McClusky, Virginia State's interim vice president in charge of finances, as saying, "We are losing our most academically qualified students. You talk to anyone on the faculty here and they will tell you that the kind of student we once attracted is not here any more."

One student, whose identity was not disclosed, said of McClusky's statement, "How would that make you feel? Wouldn't you be upset?"

Casteen appeared at the school a week after his office filed a revised college desegregation plan with the U.S. Department of Education's Office of Civil Rights. Much of the plan, drafted by Casteen and others, bears on Virginia State and Norfolk State University. The plan was prepared after federal officials declared a 1978 plan a failure.

Delaware State Receives Title III Grant

Delaware State College has received a grant for \$200,000 through the Department of Education's new institutional aid programs.

According to Ms. Winifred Harris, Coordinator of Federal Relations, Delaware State College will use its grant for the Office of Development Training Program, a Comprehensive Student Tracking System, Faculty Development and Retraining, Strengthening the Basic Science Component of the Psychology Curriculum, and for Strengthening the Library Services.

This marks the first year for grant awards under the Title III Strengthening Program, Special Needs Program, and Challenge Grant Program.

BEWARE STUDENT BORROWERS:

The U.S. attorney in Philadelphia has begun impounding cars owned by persons who have failed to pay their federally insured student loans or who have not repaid overpayments made under the G.I. Bill.

A Justice Department spokesman praised Vaira's campaign and said the agency is encouraging other U.S. attorneys to take similar actions as part of a Reagan administration drive to collect unpaid loans.

Northwest Annexation could Lessen A&T Student Voting:

Annexation to Northwest Greensboro that could lessen the impact of voting by A&T students will be discussed next week by the Greensboro Human Relations Commission.

A&T is conducting a voter registration on campus.

The commission wants to take a position in the case because the city wants to appeal, said Richard Moore, commission vice chairman.

The proposed annexation area is adjacent to northwest Greensboro. It would increase the white population for Greensboro from 65 percent to 67.3 percent and decrease the Black population from 33 percent to 31.1 percent.

Jim Baugh, assistant city manager, said that the annexation would be beneficial to Greensboro because it would open avenues for quality growth.

Guess Who was Invited to Dinner?:

When Student Government president David Brown voted against Ronald Reagan in 1980, he never imagined that one day he would receive a telegram from the President inviting him to attend a briefing at the White House.

The briefing, which is scheduled for September 22, is to commemorate the anniversary of an executive order committing the federal government to black institutions and Black College Day.



Melvin Bradley, special assistant to President Reagan, discusses his office and social responsibilities.



"My first objective is to see to it that jobs are created and that blacks fill those jobs."

New NAACP Direction

By Valca Valentine Hilltop Staffwriter

The NAACP and 75 delegates from the Black business community have joined forces to establish the Black Business Advocacy Program which will seek to gain parity for Black businesses in the public and private business sectors.

The Black Business Advocacy Program is an extension of the Operation Fair Share Program which the NAACP established last year to increase the number of Blacks on corporate boards and monitor upward mobility for Blacks in the job market.

Through the Advocacy Program, the NAACP hopes to educate its membership across the country on issues crucial to economic development in Black communities. In bringing Black business persons together, the program will also detail a list of guidelines that will provide explanations for obstacles confronted by Black businesses.

According to Thomas Farrington, head of the newly established Black Business Support Group, Black-owned businesses are decreasing daily due to the lack of support from public and private sectors.

In a recent interview with the Washington Afro-American, Farrington observed "Black owned businesses are experiencing an absolute threat to their survival."

Similar to the Selective Patronage Council, headed by Rev. Jesse Jackson who is also determined to make big business accountable to minorities, the NAACP has hinted at using boycotts against major corporations as a pressure tactic.

The NAACP will also examine the subcontracting requirements of government contract policies and study the relationship between the money Black consumers spend on big business and what, if any, return is awarded to Black businesses.

Addressing the consumer market, Benjamin Hooks, NAACP's executive director, stated, "There are those in our society who view the development of a strong Black businesses as a threat to their continued dominance of the market place." He also said that Black consumers spend over \$100 billion a year on goods and services provided by non-minority companies and spend less than one per cent on goods and services provided by Black-owned businesses.

The NAACP, United Negro College Fund and the Urban League expressed opposition at a recent press conference against PUSH's boycott of Anheuser-Busch. However, the NAACP and PUSH's goals are similar. Both organizations' timetables are directed toward motivating corporations to offer Black businesses a proportional share in the corporate market.

Many businesses interviewed along the Georgia Avenue corridor declined to comment on the efforts of the NAACP, but

said that their main objective was to conduct a business and any disturbance, such as a boycott, will be "frowned upon" because it may cause a decrease in profits for their businesses.

Initiative 9

Mandatory Sentence Measure Passes

By Terri Tyree Hilltop Staffwriter

The District of Columbia Mandatory Minimum Sentences Initiative or Initiative Nine, received nearly 85% of the ballots in the recent primary elections. Yet, opposition to Initiative Nine remains strong.

The Initiative, introduced by Councilman John Ray in April 1981, provides that first offenders convicted for violent crimes while armed must serve a five-year prison term and repeat offenders, a 10-year term, before any conditions of release can be negotiated.

For drug-related offenses, such as manufacturing, distribution, or possession of certain controlled substances, convicted offenders face a mandatory one to four year prison term prior to eligibility for probation, parole, or suspended sentence. Drug addicts are however, exempt from the mandatory requirements of the bill.

The major opposition to Initiative Nine, which has been expressed by officials and private citizens alike, is that it will further complicate conditions at the District of Columbia Jail.

The D.C. Jail is presently accommodating approximately 50% more inmates than its capacity regulation recommends, according to prison statistics.

To remedy the overcrowded situation, D.C. correction officials have asked United States District Court Senior Judge William Bryant to permit double cell occupancy in the jail.

Meanwhile, some 700 prisoners are being housed in the facility's gymnasium and dayroom areas. Judge Bryant called the jail a "powderkeg" and said that jail officials have a "frightening situation" on their hands.

Although District residents overwhelmingly accepted Initiative Nine, some D.C. officials are hoping that Congress will overturn the consensus decision or, at least, delay the enactment of the bill.

Bob West, a spokesman for Mayor Marion Barry said, "This (mayor's) office knows nothing of an attempt to delay adoption of the bill by the D.C. government."

He added that the government is aware of the negative impact—of overcrowding—that Initiative Nine will have on present

Melvin Bradley: Reagan's Black Conscience

By Haywood C. McNeill
Hilltop Staffwriter

Some of the President's men are Black. Not many, but take Melvin Bradley. He is your modern Black man and until now you may have never heard mention of his name. But he makes decisions that are supposed to be in your best interests every day. You see, he is the highest ranking Black official in the Reagan Administration. He is the special assistant to the President on domestic and economic policy and development. His specialty is giving input to the President on how his economic programs are affecting Black people throughout the country.

Born and raised solely by his mother, Ella David, the poverty of Texarkana, Texas was not the most promising setting for Melvin Bradley. At the age of 17, he left for California to live with one of his eight brothers and sisters; he knew he needed an education but had little money. At the time California offered tuition free education making it affordable for Blacks who could otherwise not afford it. Bradley enrolled at Pepperdine University in Los Angeles and got his B.S. degree in Urban Development. It was the only degree he would ever need.

"My first real job came upon graduation when I got a position at the local post office as a clerk," said Bradley. But it was not until the year 1970 that his life would take definite shape.

"It was in 1970 that I first met Ronald Reagan. I worked with him as his assistant for Community Relations in the State of California from then until 1975. I was a member of the Governor's staff and attended cabinet meetings. Basically what I did was to develop a statewide grassroots effort to make sure that the state departments helped to resolve any problems or complaints of minority residents throughout the state. We were kind of a referral service to help them cut through the bureaucratic red tape."

After leaving the Governor's office in 1975, Bradley became Director of Public Relations at the Charles R. Drew Post-Graduate Medical School in Los Angeles (Watts). And in 1977, he accepted the position of the assistant to the Regional Vice President of United Airlines also in Los Angeles.

During the Presidential campaign, Bradley served as senior policy advisor. "In this role, I provided the then Governor (Reagan)

with briefings on a wide range of topics and occasionally travelled with him," says Bradley.

Q: What kind of relationship do you have with the President?

A: Well, it is, for all practical purposes, a strictly business relationship. In the past I have travelled with him at which times we have had talks which were more personal and socially oriented than usual, but for the most part it is a business relationship.

Q: Are you a Black Republican? What is your relationship to them?

A: Yes, I am a Black Republican, but you make it sound like some kind of elitist social club. A Black Republican is simply a Republican who is Black. I feel that we as Blacks are very diverse and that it is good to have this diversity because that way we can have "our fingers in everything". As for the group Black Republicans, you must mean the National Black Republican Council. I use them primarily as a contact group for the exchange of ideas. Kind of like a springboard for ideas. I regret that I lack the time to work with them and make their meetings but my primary concerns lie here in this office.

Q: How long have you been in the Washington area?

A: Since August of 1980.

Q: Have you visited Howard University?

A: Yes, the last time I was on Howard's campus was this summer when Cheek held his thousand dollar a head fundraiser and the President (Reagan) came to deliver a few words of congratulations. I have been to the campus on a couple of occasions. I know some of Howard's top administrators.

Q: Can you explain 'supply side' economics briefly?

A: I really don't think that anyone truly knows exactly what is meant by supply side economics. I am not an economist but I believe it is a theory for revitalizing economic growth. It is actually a term or label that the press developed to explain Reagan's angle to approach economic recovery. Personally, I don't care what theory is used so long as it produces jobs. My main concern is that we stick to

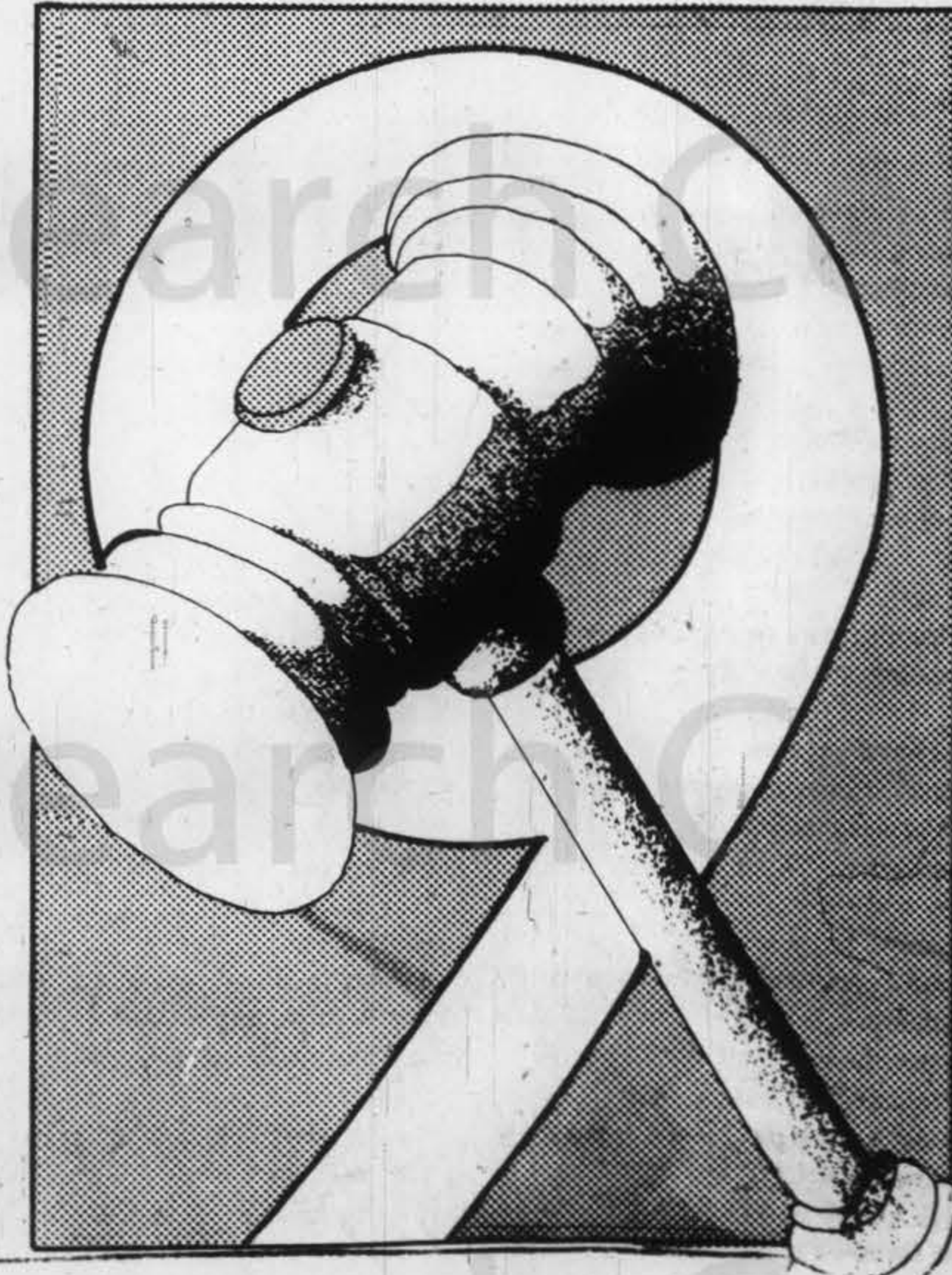
one plan and see it through. That is what the President is committed to. Other past administrations have switched at the first sign of trouble right in the middle of their programs. But we feel that this program is correct and if we stick it out it will prove to cure the country of its economic woes. The primary concern among Blacks in this country is jobs and that is my first objective; to see to it that jobs are created and that Blacks fill those jobs.

Q: Explain your responsibilities to the President? How do you plan to get the job done?

A: As various issues come to the President, I insure the President that a minority perspective is given and that he knows the aspirations and desires of the Black community. I review his policies before they are exposed to the public. I am in essence his Black input. Of course, I cannot determine what is good and bad for Blacks myself. I have a series of contacts representing Blacks from all walks of life. A network if you will that keeps me abreast of Black needs and concerns in the U.S. The NAACP, the Legal Defense Council, and all major Black organizations are a part of the input that I give to the President. All this plus the fact that I am Black myself and I have been through the Black experience.

Q: Do you believe we are on our way to economic recovery?

A: At any point in time it is difficult to read the signs of economic progress. The President has reduced the rate of inflation, it was double digit but is now 5%. He is redirecting funding so that it goes straight to the poor. The President's job training program has 75% of the funding going directly to the people involved in the training. And this program involves the private sector which is where the jobs are. Under the CETA program the people involved only received 16% of the funds. More money is being spent on food programs so that meals are completely free for the poor and not just subsidized. And the eligibility for student loans is much clearer than before so that students must prove they have a need for these government loans. In the past middle class students were using the loans at their leisure and this is where government wastes money. This new administration is just trying to rectify the past situation so that we can have a bright future.



U.S. Politics and Reagan vs. Begin



WASHINGTON—President Reagan, already full of anger and anguish over Israel's role in the grotesque massacre of Palestinians in West Beirut, will soon see that he is in for a lot more trouble caused by Israel's Prime Minister Menachem Begin and its Defense Minister Ariel Sharon.

Mr. Reagan has told this nation and the world: "I am especially anxious to end the agony of Lebanon because it is both right and in our national interest. But I am also determined to press ahead on the broader effort to achieve peace between Israel and its Arab neighbors."

But the peace is dead—unless the United States revives both it and U.S. credibility

with some stern sanctions against the Begin government. Not only will Jordan and Saudi Arabia shut talk of peace with an Israel that today is brutally expansionist, with its military out of control, but the likelihood is that Egypt will eventually break diplomatic relations, wiping out the dramatic progress of Camp David.

Why won't President Reagan take the tough steps necessary to rein in Begin and Sharon and force Israel away from the notion that it can bomb any country it considers a "threat," invade neighbors and pillage and kill under the flimsiest of pretexts, and hire fanatical Christian proxies to help it pursue the horrible and foolish notion that the way to solve everybody's "Palestinian problem" is to kill as many Palestinians as possible and scatter the rest to the winds? Because Mr. Reagan probably lacks the political courage to cross those powerful American Jewish groups which insist that they see no evil, even when Israeli supporters of Begin are expressing outrage over recent actions by Begin and Sharon.

Tuesday's New York Times carried statements by the heads of 30 major Jewish-American organizations. "Israel had nothing

to do with the massacre." "Israel would not knowingly be a participant in such carnage." "We reject the idea of any participation or involvement by the Israeli Defense Forces (IDF) in this terrible event." So went 30 pieces of a litany.

While these groups were trying to absolve Israel of blame for the Beirut mas-

Reagan is going to have to endure assaults by those American Jews who are so blind in their support of Israel that they ignore incontrovertible evidence that the Israeli army deliberately sent the Christian militiamen into the refugee camps to kill Palestinians.

At 6:12 p.m., on the Thursday night before the slaughter began, the British

neighborhoods remain to be purged. As noted, this task has been entrusted to the Christian Phalanges."

The most charitable thing that can be said is that Israel's leaders may not have known that their "Christian" allies would slaughter women and babies.

Yet, the very same New York Times that carried the whitewash statements by the 30 Jewish leaders carried headlines and articles asserting that Israeli officials knew that the massacre was taking place and simply let it run its course. The Times quoted Eitan Haber of the pro-government newspaper, Yediot Aharonot, as writing: "Government ministers and senior commanders already knew during the hours of Thursday night and Friday morning that a terrible massacre was taking place . . . and despite the fact that they knew this for sure, they did not lift a finger and did nothing to prevent the massacre until Saturday morning. For 36 additional hours the Phalangists continued to run rampant in the refugee camps and to kill anyone who fell in their path."

Even though Israel's guilt in this atrocity is so manifest that Israelis are denouncing

Begin and Sharon as "murderers," much of organized American Jewry sticks to the argument that Israel has done nothing wrong and that President Reagan "shot from the hip" in blaming Israel. Some of these apologists for Begin and Sharon are muttering "anti-Semitism" in their never-ceasing efforts to intimidate honest critics of this Israeli regime, including Jewish critics.

Begin clearly counts on American Jewry to protect him from the anger and outrage, even the wisdom of the American government. Begin, who once suggested that he has more influence in the U.S. Congress than Reagan, counts on American Jews to ensure that no matter what he does or says, the U.S. will keep the planes, bombs and money rolling into Israel.

Thus Reagan faces a political nightmare as he moves to protect the U.S. national interest, which time will reveal also to be Israel's long-run interest.

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FIELD NEWSPAPER SYNDICATE

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CARL ROWAN

sacre, the Jerusalem Post was saying editorially: "It is the shame of the state, of the government, of the army. It is the shame of every individual citizen. For we have all been made accomplices to the horrible Rosh Hashanah massacre in West Beirut." And Davar, the Labor Federation's newspaper, called for Begin's resignation "to rid Israel of this government, which has turned Israel's image into something monstrous."

Broadcasting Corp. monitored this broadcast by Arad Nir, a correspondent for the Israeli Defense Forces: "The intention is that the IDF will not operate tonight to purge the areas of Sabra and Shatila and the nearby refugee camps. It was decided to entrust the Phalanges with the mission to carry out these purging operations . . . the idea today completed the encirclement of West Beirut . . . and only houses inside the various

D.C. Vendors Organize to Survive

By Janice McKnight Hilltop Staffwriter

The Association of Vendors began in Washington, D.C. in January of 1982. Its founder, Antoinette Berkley, known as "Toni," said, "It evolved out of a common need to organize street vendors in D.C. and other major cities."

Berkley, a former Liberal Arts student at Howard University, continued by saying that the organization came about as an "observation." "The observation was, D.C. has a tremendous amount of tourist trade—there is no mechanism in the city to promote the selling of tourist merchandise."

She defined tourist merchandise as those items that the consumer has an interest in and are easily accessible. "How they differ from the retail or specialty store is that many of the items you'll find on the vendors stand, 99% of the time, are not available in the stores, or they cost too much."

Continuing, she said that the tourist population frequents this city, in mass numbers, in a given year. "No one is trying to promote the manufacturer of the merchandise in D.C."

As a student of the Small Business Administration-Entrepreneurship segment and a ten-year veteran of vending, Berkley said you have to understand the system and its relationship to the association in accordance to a cycle. "I saw a way to complete the cycle."

She said the cycle is composed of four elements, the manufacturer, wholesaler/distributor, retailer and the vendor. The vendor and the retailer are the purchasing agents. "The relationship to buying is to

purchase in accordance to the seasons and the existing pay periods (the first and the fifteenth of every month, the first of every month), and every other Tuesday and Thursday." These points, she said, assure a fast turnover of selling one's merchandise.

As an example Berkley cited Easter and Mother's Day. "Everyone and his brother is going to buy flowers. Knowing this you purchase Easter lilies, roses, carnations, etc. Using a simple form of market research and common sense, the vendor can turnover his goods at a fast rate."

"But what many people fail to realize is that you just cannot go out and spend your profit on personal items. You have to turn it over and purchase more merchandise to boost your business. Your money should turnover three times . . . this is essential to the business person."

The thrust, she said and urgency to organize the vendors was apparent when she first got wind of the Mayor's Task Force on Vending in the District of Columbia. "If we didn't organize as vendors, as business people, our license would be priced out of our hands."

According to a manual entitled, "Scandal in Nation's Capital Part 2," the mayor's 34 member Task Force on Vending is composed of members of the D.C. Police Department, Department of Finance and Revenue, Operations, Planning and Development, Corporation Council Business, Civic Organizations and vendors, to name a few.

It further states in an article published August 12, 1982 by Melvin Coles, Jr.,

"The struggle that vendors of the Nation's Capital are having against the Task Force and particularly its most aggressive tentacle, The Washington Board of Trade, is a classic example of the battle between good and evil, right and wrong, emancipation and slavery, or capitalism and collectivism. These opposing concepts can be reduced to a basic principle, freedom or control."

The trade, she explained, allows the vendor to be self-sufficient. By vending he/she can go from the city-street stand level, to the small storefront business. "A person can be independent with less than 500 dollars. Take a mother with 10 kids, five of which are 15 and older. Under her jurisdiction and vendor's license she can purchase work permits and overlord's license for the five kids."

She can strategically, set them up on different locations in the city, to make a substantial profit. This is what takes brothers and sisters off of welfare."

As the producer of Third-World News and Views, aired on WFW, 89.3 FM, Berkley identified the association's motto as "Through Unity Change." She said through a collective effort, the vendors can bring about a positive change to one of the oldest professions in America. "It's now being threatened by the descendants of the grand-daddies of the market."

"The grand-daddies, added Berkley, "are the white forefathers, Britches of Georgetown, Melart Jewelers, Kirby Vacuum Cleaners, and so on. The last depression vendors made a killing. Now they're (U.S. Economist) predicting another depression. The Salt of the Earth (vending) is being threatened. They're trying to clog up the arteries to our blood line."

Black Civil Servants: Double Dilemma

At the newly opened Lincoln Temple Career Center located at 1701 11th Street, NW, 50 percent of the people who come in seeking employment are frustrated Black civil servants who have either been rifled, furloughed or fired.

According to Reverend Terrence Hayes, Community Outreach Minister at Lincoln Temple, "So many riffed government workers come in feeling frustrated and rejected that we're planning a seminar called, 'Government Workers and the RIF Mentality' for January, 1983."

"Very often they are mad and resentful for having to come to the Career Center," added Reverend Hayes. "I remember one man who said, 'Reverend Hayes, I have been working for 16 years. I've trained three supervisors and I come in one day and I've got a pink slip. I know I need a job, but I don't think I'm ready yet.'"

It's not unusual to find Blacks who have been rifled even after working on the same government job for more than 15 or 20 years. Because of the seeming economic stability of a good government job, many Blacks become career civil servants instead of moving to less secure, higher paying jobs in private industry.

However, with the Reagan Administration's policies of riffs and furloughs, numerous Black find themselves out of work and generally unprepared and untrained to reenter the competitive job market.

As a whole, career civil servants may lead very frustrating lives. They are used as scapegoats by politicians eager to lay blame

for delays, mismanagement and waste in the government.

John Walker III is a senior contract negotiator for the Department of Health and Human Services. He has worked there for over 26 years. "We're used as the whipping board," Walker said. "If you go 200 miles away, especially to the mid-west, people believe the politicians when they say that 'bureaucrats are the culprits.'"

For this reason, Walker feels the government is headed for a breakdown. "Any political scientist will tell you. The way government workers are feeling, besieged from all sides, you will be looking at a collapse of government soon," argued Walker.

In an effort to improve the downtrodden image of civil servants, a coalition of 17 professional groups of federal workers have formed a Public Employees Roundtable. The Roundtable intends to raise \$25,000 for a civil servant, public relations media campaign.

"This notion that they (civil servants) are lazy, shiftless, overpaid bureaucrats is a damn lie," said the chairman of the Roundtable, Jerry Shaw, at their conference held in D.C. on Monday, September 13.

Four days later, Friday, September 17, Samuel Pierce, Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, announced the proposed rifting of 400 HUD employees, which resulted in a protest rally by civil servants in front of the HUD building.

Civil servants have always had it bad according to Emile Gribovsky, who retired

from the Veteran's Administration because of what he called, "An ongoing campaign juggling employees 50 or older, with 15 years experience, to retire early."

"We experienced many things we felt were wrong," said Grimovsky. "We were underpaid and sometimes we had to work 24 hours a day, seven days a week," he stated.

According to Samuel Hall, Director, Office of Career Planning and Placement at Howard, "Only a relatively small amount of Howard students actually go into civil service. Probably, more lost their jobs than are hired," he said.

Hall believes one reason few past Howard graduates did not consider civil service careers is because of the now defunct Professional Administrative Career Examination (PACE) that was administered. The PACE exam was used to determine a person's mid-level government entry position.

However, in 1980 the NAACP brought suit against the State Department, asserting that the exam was culturally biased. Subsequently, PACE has been removed.

Another reason students shy away from government work is because of the salary. Dwayne Streat, a Howard marketing senior from Baltimore said, "It's just not enough money for me. It would be interesting work, but I'd get depressed having to deal with the system."

"From my experience," added Streat, "Dealing with the government is difficult because they hate changes. When you start disrupting the system, then they start looking at you saying, 'Hey, what's wrong with that guy?'"



Vendor, Sharon Jones sells her wares to Howard student on the 6th Street vending corridor



Black Civil Servants face riffs and scapegoating while trying to perform essential job responsibilities.

Kimberly Hinton, 16, says that she is one of the luckiest people in Washington, D.C. "I feel as though I am in a challenging atmosphere where the students and teachers really care about me," she said with a bright smile.

From its inception, in 1980 by D.C. School Superintendent Vincent Reed, the new academic high school Benjamin Banneker, was the center of controversy between various school board officials, school administrators and parents of students attending public schools in the District.

Chuck Hinton, parent of Kimberly and head baseball coach at Howard University stated that he was pleased with the academic school's program. "Kim is a very bright young lady and the school is a really super place for her to be, just super."

While some parents stated that the idea of a new academic school was "elitist," others stated that the city's bright students deserved a "competitive and upgraded" academic atmosphere. Reed assured the concern of some school officials and parents that the school would not drain the other schools of financial resources.

"Most D.C. public schools have programs to help children who are having problems with their studies, there should also be a program that enables students who are bright, to excel," Hinton explained.

The academic high school, housed in the old red brick building which formerly contained the Benjamin Banneker High School, located at 800 Euclid Street, has been in operation since September 1981 after its approval by a majority vote from the D.C. School Board on January 22, 1981. Students selected for entrance to the school were to represent the city's four school regions proportionally based on the number of regular students enrolled in each region in an attempt to keep the school from becoming a repository for mostly white upper-middle income students from wealthier sections of the city.

According to model school principal, Mazie Wilson, a 16 year veteran in the school system, students presently enrolled in the school proportionally represent each section of the city.

The selection process requires that students write an essay on their reasons for wanting to attend the new academic school,

Academic Model School Begins Second Year

By Valca Valentine Hilltop Staffwriter



be in the top 18 per cent of their class, working on or above the level of the grade in which they are enrolled and have the recommendation of two teachers. The students are interviewed by a panel of teachers, principals and youth workers from the community.

"When my parents took me to the in-

terview, I was so nervous that I would say something that they did not want to hear," said Kim, an 11th grader and former student at Alice Deal Jr. High. "I just breathed a deep breath and gave it my best shot and here I am, a student at Banneker."

The academic school opened in the Fall of 1981 with only the 9th and 10th grade

serving a total of 297 students. The 11th grade opened this year bringing the grand total to 385 students. Principal Wilson said the average enrollment in a class is 28 and the allocation of the staff is based on the number of registered students. Although material resources were in short supply at the beginning of the academic year, business went on as usual while students used second hand books.

In comparison to other D.C. public high schools, students are required to take a rigorous load of college preparatory courses which emphasize math, a foreign language and one year of Latin. Kim adds, "The courses are harder. I have to study more hours than I ever have before coming to Banneker."

Prior to his resignation in 1981, Reed arranged with Dr. James Cheek, president of Howard University, to allow students to use the laboratory facilities for language and science courses as well as take college courses for university credit. Reed's major reason for using Howard facilities, he said, was to relieve some of the financial burden from the model school.

According to Wilson, the School of Busi-

ness, the Fine Arts Department and the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences at Howard are presently involved with the model school. Lauren Larson, a Howard University doctoral candidate, is teaching advanced United States History to students at Banneker. "He is an enthusiastic instructor and his students enjoy the class," Wilson said.

Banneker students are also required to participate in the school's Community Laboratory Project in which they attend classes after school and perform community services, which include tutoring public school students, assisting teachers and volunteering at area community-related service centers.

"I am extremely happy with the progress which the students and the school are making," said Wilson, a native of Clarksville, Md. Her office intercom rings as a result of her administrative duties. She quickly ends the interview.

"Well, I look at my kids and think they're all good, but I do get problems from about one per cent," said Wilson, while walking through the corridors of the high school.

Sullivan The Orator

Yes, Rev. Dr. Leon Howard Sullivan brought some fire to the university's 115th convocation ceremony. His towering frame and voice like thunder called upon us to use our power. Dr. Sullivan's invigorating oration was well received, but it is somewhat discouraging to hear speakers solve all the problems of black America in 45 minutes, and then go off, only to be heard from through occasional publicity which they are given. They need to stick around awhile from time to time.

But all this would be solved, according to Dr. Sullivan, if we had a "Black Connection." Like the French have a French Connection, and the Jews have a Jewish Connection, and so on and so forth.

Why is it we always justify what black America should do based on what other folks are doing. We monumentalize other races so much that there is no wonder why generations of black children grow up short on self-confidence, competence and the ability to cooperate.

Too often we dangerously build white folks, Jews, the Irish and others up to the point where the capabilities of whites and the control they have upon the lives of Blacks is exaggerated. We must realize that it is all an illusion until someone believes it. If young blacks grow up to believe whites have half the control we hear respected blacks say they have, then whites are, in fact, superior. The only time blacks are controlled by whites is when blacks believe it, internalize it, and conduct themselves as if they are controlled.

It seems, as Dr. Sullivan alluded to, that we have shaken the shackles from our bodies only to allow them to bind our minds. It is always made to sound as if we are on the lowest step of the ladder. If we are ever to stop acting like we are, we must stop telling each other that lie. Why is it we feel the need to measure up on someone else's measuring stick in order to be at peace with ourselves anyway. Don't we realize we are not intended to ever measure up according to their rulers. Even if we do begin to measure up they will simply move the stick all together or change the calibration.

Dr. Sullivan also said that we as black people should strive for economic, political and social equality. What is all this about equality? Equal to whom or what? What will it look like and feel like when we as black people consider ourselves equal? We seldom entertain the possibility that we may be the way we are for a reason. It has been healthy for us not to be quick to follow. It may be our very protection. It is good that we are not quick to rally behind any and everyone who decides he or she wants to lead. And what is it with all of these leaders anyway? Where are we going? Everyone is talking about being equal when people really want to be the greatest, and the best, not equal. When you run a race you don't want to tie. So why should black people strive for equality.

What we need are people who regard themselves as kings and queens. You know, like we had it before, with princes and princesses. Black people will not hesitate to fill those shoes. And at the same time, Dr. Sullivan talked extensively about full employment.

Full employment is not the problem. There was full employment during slavery. Everybody had a job. So that is not the goal. How happy people are with their jobs is what is important, and the extent to which they feel what they are doing has purpose and meaning to other people.

Dr. Sullivan found the need to emphasize the fact that no one can succeed alone. It was apparent that he felt some of us have forgotten where we came from. That is, "the bridge that brought us over." He pointed out that those who are rising or have risen need to reach back and get somebody. But the fact of the matter is that you have not truly risen until you have reached back.

There are numerous talented students right here at Howard University with skills and ideas, but have had no one reach back for them. Isn't this where it is supposed to happen, or is there somewhere else we need to go to get help.

Rev. Sullivan stressed the need to pool our resources and establish investment clubs, and credit unions, but since we are in an economic depression, students are exhausting their resources to stay in school.

We really need to take a serious look at our definitions of success. Black people are successful. If for no other reason because we are here. We have survived here in America like no other constituency of people here. We know how to survive when others do not. It was those same white people that so many blacks seem to admire, that were committing suicide when the economy fell and money got funny. . . remember? But black people were able to hold on to the burning light of life in America when we were considered less than animals, 3/5 a man and so forth. And the light still shines. The point is that those who build their purpose and define their success based on money . . . have nothing to live for when it is all gone. Black people are a constituency of people who have been successful at finding something to live for when no one else could. And anyway, in most European countries black people are considered the true American heroes. We are respected throughout the world for the outlook and zeal we have for life. How long are we going to keep trying to emulate white folks? There is no need. White folks don't have it so good. Iran should have showed us that.

So there is no reason black people should believe that we are less than the best that we are. Are we waiting for someone to prove it to us? If so we may be waiting a long time, when what we are looking for is already here with us.



REACH BACK

From the Grassroots

Unreconstructed Mississippi

For millions of blacks living in the rural counties and small towns of the "New South," the political terror of Jim Crow and racial exploitation which sparked the Civil Rights Movement of the 1960s still exists. Nowhere is this more vivid than in the sovereign state of Mississippi.

The root of Black poverty and political powerlessness in Mississippi is found in the economics of racism. Perhaps the best way to analyze the dynamics of economic underdevelopment is by reviewing data on Black farmers owned 80,842 commercial cotton-producing farms in Mississippi's Black Belt region, about 66 percent of all cotton farms in the state. During the 1950s and 1960s, "agribusiness" corporations which went into agricultural production aggressively pushed thousands of small rural farmers out of business. By 1964, the number of Black-owned cotton farms declined to 21,939 in the state. Only five years later, the figure dropped to only 1,000 Black-owned cotton farms. Since the Civil Rights Movement, the number of Black farm residences has fallen still further, both in Mississippi and across the country. Nationally, between 1970 and 1980, the Black farm population declined by 65 percent compared to a 22 percent drop among white farmers. Part of the reason for the process is the extreme difficulty which Black farmers have in obtaining capital. According to a 1982 U.S. Civil Rights Commission report, "Many insurance companies, which finance the bulk of farm loans, require loans to be at least \$100,000. While commercial banks lend lesser amounts, they often required repayment within 5 years, a term too short for the average black land owner. Federal land banks tend to require amounts of collateral that are too great for Blacks to qualify."

The federal government has done little to reverse the decline in Black farming. For example, the Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) which is the principal public lending agency for farmers, lent \$6.3 billion in fiscal year 1980 and almost \$7 billion in fiscal year 1981 to farmers nationwide. Loans to Blacks were so few, however, that in March, 1981, Black Mississippi farmers helped stage a 21 day sit at one FmHA county office to protest discrimination. From 1979 to 1980, the number of Black FmHA committee members nationally dropped from 427 to 257, while total committee membership rose from 5,863 to 5,966. In Mississippi, the number of Black FmHA committee members declined 53 percent, 48 to 21, from 1979 to 1980. Between 1980 and 1981, not surprisingly, the number of farm ownership loans to Blacks in Mississippi fell from 101 to 30. Under intense criticism, the Carter Administration authorized the FmHA in 1980 to initiate a project especially "geared to reach small farm enterprises with gross annual incomes as low as \$3,000" in Mississippi and in six other Southern states. However, no loans were ever made under the project, and few Black potential borrowers ever learned about the project's existence. Under Reagan, in December, 1981, the FmHA discontinued the program.

Losing their land, many rural Black merchants and potential businesspersons tried to initiate commercial establishments in Jackson, Greenville, and smaller Mississippi cities. With rare exceptions, they were unable to compete with larger, white-owned firms and quickly went out of business. In Greenville, for instance, a middle-sized city with about 38,000 Black residents in 1977, 179 of the town's 247 Black-owned construc-

tion companies without paid employees earn annual average gross receipts of \$7,790. The five black-owned real estate firms in the city have average gross receipts of \$5,000. The 68 Black selective services without employees collected an average gross of \$11,320 in 1977, according to the Bureau of the Census. The process of underdevelopment, therefore, afflicts the nascent urban Black middle class as well as all farmers, and their collective economic plight has actually become worse with desegregation.

The current economic difficulties of rural Mississippi Blacks are symbolized by Mound Bayou. By 1979 the all-Black town was over \$133,000 in debt. When the town lost a civil lawsuit judgement that year which totaled an additional \$59,000 bankruptcy seemed eminent. Banks froze the city's accounts, and the 19 acres of city property, including a park, the city's public swimming pool, and its only municipal building, were sold at auction. Southern Bell cut off the city's telephones because of an unpaid \$1,700 bill, and Mississippi Power and Light threatened to halt city services. In April, 1982, a Memphis radio station helped to raise 120,000 to pay off some of

Mound Bayou's bills. But without adequate state or federal assistance, the status of this town of 2,900 people seems bleak.

White Mississippi politicians frequently now describe their state as the most "progressive" in the nation as far as electing Black officials. Superficially, this assertion appears true. As of July, 1977, Mississippi had a total of 295 Black elected officials, the highest number in the U.S. A detailed analysis of this figure, which exceeds, by more than 100 percent, the total number of Black officials in the entire country in 1965, reveals some incongruities.

Only 4 of Mississippi's 98 state representatives and state senators are Black. 138 are mayors or city council persons in small rural, majority-Black towns. 116 are law enforcement officers or have posts on municipal school boards. None are Congressional representatives.

Dr. Manning Marable is Director of the Race Relations Institute, Fisk University. His column appears in over 135 newspapers in the U.S. and in the United Kingdom.

Letters . . . Letters . . .

The Howard University Student Association sees the necessity for us as students to organize ourselves. Especially in the light of the growing conservatism which has arisen with the advent of the Reagan administration. We further understand that organization comes when the people are educated and aware enough to recognize the need for organization. This will happen when the Howard University students take up their true role in society, organized and take a leading position in working to disseminate the truth among our people.

The Howard University Student Association understands that historically students have always been the match used to ignite any change in the material condition which confronts us as a people. We are able to be in school because of conviction and steadfast determination of our people for freedom, equality and justice. We will continue to be in school only if we move to resolve the problems of tuition increase, budget cuts, poor housing, parking, unemployment, exploitation and oppression

in an organized collective fashion.

It is with this in mind that the Howard University Student Association will be hosting a program on the economic, social, and political aspects of America in relation to Black people throughout the world. This program will be held October 6, 1982, at 6:30 p.m., in the Auditorium of the School of Social Work on 6th & Howard Place. It is our honor to present Bob Brown, the former Midwest Director of SNCC (Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee), Founder of the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party and present Central Committee member of the All-African People's Revolutionary Party as our main speaker at this forum.

We are appealing to all students to take an active part in determining the direction of all Black institutions, in particular, Howard University. A Luta Continua (The Struggle Continues)

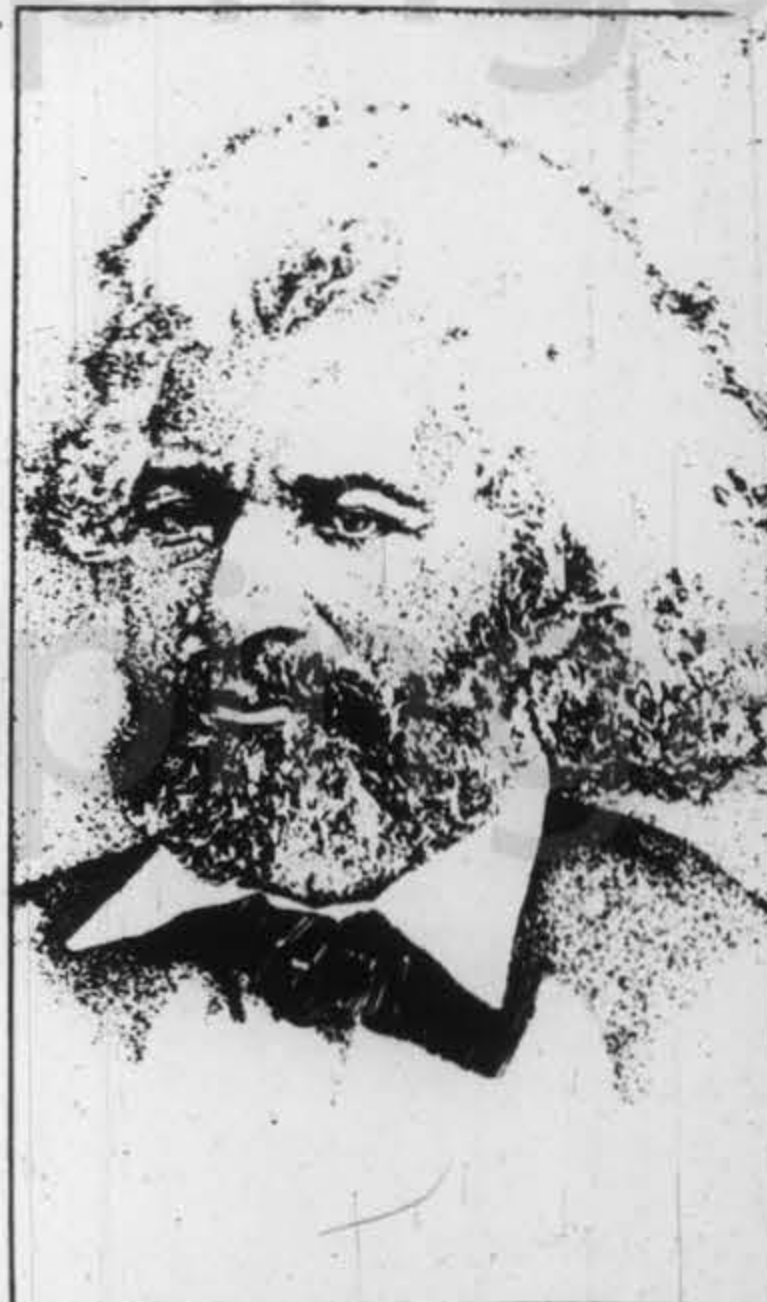
Struggles to Remember

FREDERICK DOUGLASS (1817-1895) was the greatest advocate of the Black press during the nineteenth century. His newspapers had a wider readership than those of most of his contemporaries.

Douglass was born in slavery during February 1817 in Talbot County, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. At the age of twenty-one, he escaped to freedom and settled in New Bedford, Massachusetts. He soon worked for the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society which sent him to Britain during 1845. On his return he had collected enough funds to begin his own newspaper in Rochester, New York. The first copies of the *North Star* came off the press on December 3, 1847. Its circulation soon averaged around 3,000 copies per edition. His pen remained uncompromising. During the 1850's the paper was called *Frederick Douglass' Paper* and afterwards *Frederick Douglass Mon-*

thly. During the early months of the Civil War the paper was a critical focus of Black views on the issues of slavery and secession.

At the height of the Reconstruction period, when Black progress was under attack, Douglass founded the *New National Era* in Washington, D.C. His editorials agitated for Black suffrage, women's rights, civil liberties and temperance. The paper was continued by his sons after he accepted appointments to public office. Among the many offices he held were Marshall of the District of Columbia, 1877-1881; Recorder of Deeds, 1881-1886; and Minister-President and Counsel-General to Haiti, 1889-1891. His papers contributed significantly to the struggle for human equality during one of the most crucial periods in American history. Douglass died at Anacostia Heights, D.C. home on February 20, 1895.



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Op Ed

Now Is The Time For Change

Will All Responsible White Leaders Please Stand Up

DEAR WHITE FELLOW AMERICANS: Where are your responsible white leaders?

During the turbulent 1960s, it seemed that not one week would pass without a white politician, businessman, churchman, or media personality asking: "Where are the responsible black leaders?" It is long past the time when blacks must ask the flip side of that question.

Frankly, blacks are tired of carrying the overwhelmingly disproportionate share of the responsibility for preserving freedom and extending democracy in America. We are weary of taking the lead in putting our lives on the line to guarantee that our Constitution will remain an inviolate "living document," a beacon of hope to oppressed people around this globe. Tired of your leaders predicting riots and "long hot summers" for urban ghettos where many blacks live.

And we are sick and tired of being your favorite scapegoats whenever your irresponsible, greedy leaders rip you off, treat you like the "boobs" you are sometimes — remember what one of your better writers, H.L. Mencken, wrote about you? — and then tell you that we are responsible for what they did to you and us. It seems that the bigger the lie your leaders tell you, the more you like it.

Let's look at a few examples:

• In every war this nation has fought, our ancestors gave their lives and spilled their blood disproportionately.

If any American child should refuse to serve in the military, it should be ours, not yours. If any American child should clasp Marx and Lenin to his or her breast, it should be ours, not yours. But the opposite is true. Our "Johnnies" who came marching home, our "doughboys," our GIs, our Korean "policemen" and our Viet vets came home not to the nation's love and appreciation and honor, but to hate and bigotry and official, government-sanctioned — often government-initiated — discrimination.

Yet it was your children who fled to Canada during the Vietnam War. It was true-blue Americans like David Stockman who fled to schools of theology or took other avenues to deferments. It is your child and your neighbors' children who are looking to Marxism and Leninism and all the other "isms" for salvation from the dislocations created by your greedy, irresponsible leaders. Yet, throughout his sick life, your spy master, J. Edgar Hoover, wasted millions of man hours and tens of millions of dollars in his obsessive, misdirected search for black communism.

• In the entire history of this nation, no black American has ever been convicted as a spy.

Given the long travail of oppression we have suffered, that is an astonishing fact. No other group in this country has better reason to commit treason, yet it is your children — not ours — who have sold our nation out to the enemy. That is a hell of a truth to contemplate, isn't it?

• Black Americans do not send your children to war. And we have killed no one with nuclear arms.

Need we elaborate? Systematically and with malice intended, blacks have been excluded from the vast majority of decision-making processes that determine whether or not American boys are forced to fight, die or get maimed in battlefields on foreign shores. Those decisions have been the exclusive province of white males, most of whom are themselves too old to fight. Even your women have no say.

• No individual black American, no black American leader, and no group of black Americans makes any major decisions about the American economy.

It then follows — like the night follows the day — that no black Americans can be held responsible for the decisions that produce the ups or the downs of the American economy.

Let's do a simple review of facts. According to the history books, no black American has ever been elected president of this country. Of 100 senators, there has never been more than one black American serving at one time in this century. In a House of 435 representatives, there have never been more than 17 black Americans elected to serve at one time in this century.

In the entire history of the U.S. Supreme Court, one — one — black has ever served. In the entire history of the Federal Reserve Board, only two blacks have ever served.

No black American has ever been president, chief executive officer, chief operating officer or board chairman of any Fortune 500 company, any major bank, any major multi-national corporation. Black Americans have held controlling stock ownership in none of these corporations. Neither have black Americans comprised a board majority or even a significant minority of the boards of these corporations.

No black American has ever served as president or chairman of any major daily newspaper. And black Americans have never comprised a board majority or even a sizable minority of the boards of these major media corporations.

No black American has ever headed any stock exchange or commodity exchange in the history of this country and fewer than

five have even had seats on these exchanges. Federal Reserve Banks have had not a single black head throughout their history.

If the company you work for moves to the Sun Belt, the decision was made by a white leader. If your job was exported out of the country, to South Africa, for example, or maybe even to England or — worst of all worlds — to a communist, Eastern European country, don't blame us. It was your white leaders who were responsible.

If the Federal Reserve Board keeps interest rates in the stratosphere, don't blame us — it is your white leaders who are responsible. If the federal deficit and unemployment rates are also heading into orbit, look to your leaders, not to ours. If your heating bills are almost as high as, or even higher than, your mortgage payments; if the cost of a home exceeds your ability to pay; if you are a paycheck or two away from bankruptcy — look to your leaders, not to ours.

If your child has a hard time getting admitted to medical, dental, law, engineering or other professional schools, don't run around yelling "reverse discrimination." Take a look at the increasing number of non-Americans admitted to those schools, then blame your leaders, not ours or our children. We are just trying to "make it" like you and your child.

If you are upset that your child can successfully complete training at an accredited professional school and still must pass another exam before practicing that profession — and in a few professions must get permission to even take the exam — demand some answers from your leaders. Logic will tell any fool that either the accreditation is meaningless or the extra exam is unnecessary and simply a way to keep people out of the profession, as has been done to us.

If your labor union is forced by corporate power to give back salary and fringe benefits that we fought together for decades to achieve and you find that job security is an illusion, look to your leaders, not to us.

If investments made with your pension fund money finance either antiunion activity or the development and manufacture of robots to displace you from your job, look to your leaders, not to us.

If major corporations, benefiting directly from your pension fund investments, created political action committees to "buy" congressmen and presidents to do you and your union in, your leaders are responsible, not us.

If you voted for the current crop of politicians now in Congress and the White House, you are responsible for being a "boob," not us. Just as we have been right about presidential candidates during most of this century, we were right about Ronald Reagan. And if recent polls are any indication, most of you are finally seeing the light.

But enough of this approach. Let's take a look at our mutually ridiculous situation from another angle. Let us make this flat, bold, provocative assertion: Black Americans are principally responsible for almost all of the humanizing reforms that have taken place in this country since, let's say, the 1950s.

Certainly we were joined by some of your best, brightest and more courageous, but most of the lives and livelihoods that were jeopardized or snuffed out in frontal assaults on insensitive officialdom, at all levels throughout the country, were black American. Most of the benefits, however, that flowed from the blood we spilled went to you, not us.

Let's take a few examples:

Until the 1960s, local and state public employees were at the bottom of the pay and job security ladder. Moreover, with a few limited exceptions, most of you were not courageous enough to organize and fight a sustained battle to achieve equity in pay and job security. Black Americans changed all of that. You can chart your increased courage and your increased pay and fringe benefits and your increasing organizing by the evolution of the black protest movement. The more hell black Americans raised in our cities' streets, in city halls, in corporate offices, in state houses and in the nation's capital, the more pay and benefit increases your leaders found they could award you.

Our movement was the best thing that ever happened to local and state public employees, the overwhelming majority of you white, since we were not often found worthy by you and your leaders for such jobs. In fact, the leaders of your employee and professional associations and your unions quickly understood what a good weapon our movement gave them. And your professional schools — schools of education, for example — also wised up in a hurry.

Police departments and unions and benevolent associations demanded not only higher salaries and benefits, but more men as well. The reason? "Crime in the streets." Now wasn't that clever? In one catchy phrase, they had joined routine criminal activity and the legitimate black protest movement, focused white fear and anger and confusion, and fashioned for them-

selves a weapon to use on officialdom to get the higher salaries and fringe benefits they demanded.

Not to be outdone, fire departments and their associations and unions demanded equity with policemen. After all, they said, more of us die in the line of duty than policemen; the areas having the greater incidences of fire are the same as those areas where policemen are having their greatest problems; and we are unarmed. We really should be paid more than police, they said, but we will settle for equity and we also need more men since our forces are understaffed.

Then came the teachers. We can't continue to teach in these "blackboard jungles," they said, at these abysmally low salaries we are paid. These kids, they said, are raising hell in our classrooms and in the halls; their parents are on our backs constantly because we haven't even taught their children to read; and how community organizations are harassing us with demands that we do a better job, plus relate to these "blackboard jungle" neighborhoods. We teachers are under constant threat of physical assault and are often actually assaulted.

In no time at all, teachers colleges and associations and unions had appropriated from the military a concept that officialdom would readily understand. Combat pay, they said. Teachers need combat pay.

And so it went throughout the 1960s. As long as the black movement was vigorous, the money flowed; annual increases in salaries often reached double digits; retirement benefits increased and the number of years to qualify decreased; health benefits often were fully paid and not contributory; and more people were hired. Even a few women and black Americans and other minorities were hired! Women were hired by police and fire departments to actually do the same jobs that men were doing. Miracle of miracles?

Those were the heady days. Then "something" happened that began the initially slow but now accelerating reversal of your headiness.

That "something" was the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., the death of Whitney Young, the reaching of old age of A. Philip Randolph and Roy Wilkins, the railroading of Adam Clayton Powell, the exhaustion and organizational demise of James Farmer, the end of Stokely Carmichael's and Rap Brown's effectiveness, the early assassination of Malcolm X and the end of the national effectiveness of Elijah Mohammed. Finally, this was capped by the infiltration of the black movement's organizations by provocateurs paid by our government's intelligence agencies.

And your President Reagan is your oligarchy's "hired gun" whose job it is to administer the coup de grace to all of you public employees. He and his supporters, by repeatedly saying that "government is not the solution; government is the problem," have really been saying: "Public employees are not the solution; public employees are the problem."

He and they know that without a revived, courageous black movement, they can get away with it because you will not risk in the 1980s what we risked in the 1960s. Unlike us, you have been brainwashed too well, especially your men. Just take a look at the polls. Apparently only blacks and white women have pierced through the veil of delusion created by Hollywood-on-the-Potomac.

The presidency of Lyndon B. Johnson produced more than 50 major pieces of domestic social legislation. Two facts of public life enabled President Johnson to push this legislation through Congress — the advent of Dr. King and the black movement's actions on the streets and in the courts.

But who have been the major beneficiaries? You and yours. And not only your poor. Take a look at those who benefit most from federal education loans and grants. Or health programs. Or food stamps. Or Supplementary Security Insurance. Medicare. Medicaid. Or even affirmative action programs. Ask your women about affirmative action or, better yet, check the figures on the dramatic increase in the number of working white women, especially women working in jobs from which they were historically excluded.

Who had ever heard of sexual harassment or of programs to help abused wives? Even homosexuals found the courage to leave their closets. And how about the antiwar movement in protest of our country's involvement in Vietnam? Finally, how about the multiplication of Ralph Naders across this country?

We know it is hard for you to admit it, but the visionary and sacrificial courage of Dr. King and his associates and followers inspired and gave hope and courage to all of these groups and more. Democracy became stronger and healthier throughout our land and inspired peoples throughout the world.

But you became confused. We became exhausted, some of us disillusioned by the constant harassment by our government and the increased "yellow journalism" of the major daily media. We had been in con-

stant struggle from 1954 through the 1968 murder of Dr. King. That is a long time to struggle to change the policies of the most powerful and richest nation on earth; moreover, we struggled not just with the central government, but with state governments and city governments and major corporations as well. Even though it was a long time, it was not long enough. Our strength and resources ebbed.

At that point, your oligarchy took over. And their brainwashing of you accelerated geometrically. They had to kill a few of your kids at Kent State and beat up a few at the Democratic convention in Chicago to let you know they meant business, to drive home the point to you that the white color of your skin meant nothing to them. Only their power and the retention of their ability to slake their greed had meaning and substance to them.

When the killings didn't shut up your vocal minority of courageous kids, they made draft deferments easier and ultimately ended the draft, creating a "volunteer" military. Loans and grants for college and graduate education increased and were made available to higher- and higher-income families.

But you were told by your oligarchy that we were getting everything and that only you were paying the bills. You became "the taxpayers," that virtuous, suddenly rediscovered magical entity, being victimized by "tax-eaters." And in myriad ways, you were made to understand that "taxpayers" were white and middle-class and that "tax-eaters" were black and other minorities, lazy loafers who preferred the "dole" as their way of life. Now, wasn't the oligarchy smart? Once again, you were the "boobs" (Mencken, again) and we were the victims.

And while you were being pumped up again, you were being robbed and raped by manipulated prices. Your salaries jumped arithmetically — making you feel good about yourself and your self-worth — but the prices you (and we, with 50 percent less money to spend) had to pay for goods and services increased almost geometrically. Your leaders, who set both prices and salaries, were screwing all of us. The difference between us was that we always understood who the screwers and the screwed were; you seemed only to partially understand who the screwers were.

And now your president and his buddies in the Senate, your elected representatives, have completely unleashed your greedy oligarchy. While they kept you entertained with bombastic assurances that they would get rid of "fraud, waste and abuse" in

government — code words for killing programs thought by you to benefit only us and a few "white trash" — they opened the federal treasury and poured out a cornucopia of goodies into the coffers of the oligarchy.

The Great Communicator didn't tell you this, since he probably didn't fully understand it himself, but supply-side economics really means to the oligarchy: I will supply my side.

We didn't do that; you and yours did it or allowed it to happen without any strong protest. But to rub your nose — yours, "the taxpayer's" nose — in their mess, the oligarchy's man, who wrote their tax package, had the gall to tell Congress recently not to touch the corporations' tax cut, but that your and our tax cut should be deferred or eliminated. You see, your leaders are always looking out for your best interests!!

But the big boys are not through with you (and us) yet. They are going to cut Social Security, but to keep you in line until after this year's congressional elections, they are going to wait until 1983. You see, they not only plan to continue to screw you (and us) today, they plan to screw us all in perpetuity.

And how are they planning to keep you as "boobs" throughout 1982? They have a simple approach that has worked throughout the years. They will entertain you and energize you with diversions, fear, and emotional appeals. They will discover communist plots everywhere in the world. El Salvador. Nicaragua. Africa. Honduras. Guatemala. Libya. And good old Cuba is the all-time favorite, edging out Russia to whom we are selling 28 million tons of grain. Then they will find plots in the United States, maybe even something really exciting, like communists in government or in our colleges and universities, or even in the churches and synagogues and temples. Communist plots everywhere!

Then there will be "great debates" on abortion. To keep the religious pot boiling, there will be "great debates" on teaching "creationism" and reinstating prayer in the schools. Nothing like religion to get the old juices flowing!

But if all else fails, there is that old standby, race. How about some "great debates" about affirmative action, racial quotas and school busing?

In short, Hollywood-on-the-Potomac will attempt to keep the juices of hate, anger and fear flowing with scenarios worthy of B-movies. You can count on cues to laugh, grimace and cry — mostly cry — at least until the first Wednesday after the first

Tuesday after the first Monday of November. That is election day plus one.

Let us return to our original question: White Americans, where are your responsible leaders? In the 1960s, when the reverse question was asked of blacks, it was directly related to white concerns about black riots taking place in major cities. Many blacks in positions of leadership understood your question; others thought it was racist.

As we ask you the reverse question today, we are certain that some of you will think it a black racist question. It is not, at least by intent. Rather it is prompted by our concerns regarding the riot that has been taking place in our economy for a decade and is coming to a crescendo under the direction of the Great Communicator. It is prompted by concerns regarding the crashing waves and volume of war talk emanating from the White House. Finally, it is prompted by your immobilization, your failure to act.

In the 1960s, when you posed that question to blacks, many blacks responded Black "mini-leaders" took to the streets, risking their lives to calm their outraged brothers and sisters. Dr. King and others at his leadership level risked their credibility among their own followers by publicly calling for calm and denouncing riots and chaos.

What will you do to bring this nation's economic riot and chaos under control in the 1980s? What will you risk? What will your "mini-leaders" do? What will those in your community at Dr. King's equivalent leadership level risk?

Our economy is in shreds. The dangers within the body politic are a greater threat to the nation than any foreign danger. Our Constitution is threatened. Do the safeguards of democracy mean as much to you as they do to us?

We await your reply in action.

Ambrose I. Lane, Sr., 47, started working with local community action groups in 1965 as executive director of the Community Action Organization of Erie County in Buffalo. After running for mayor of Buffalo in 1969, he became executive director of the non-profit, Buffalo-based Black Development Foundation. He came to Washington in 1974 as director of research and information at the National Center for Community Action, and became the center's executive director in 1976. Since 1980, he has been an independent consultant. He lives in Columbia, Md., where he co-chairs the governing council of the Martin Luther King Jr. Community Church.

Air Force ROTC A Good Choice For Some Howardites

(Continued from page 2)

of Columbia, Catholic University, and other local colleges. Freshmen and sophomores who are not receiving scholarships have no military obligation. When a cadet enters his junior year or accepts an AFROTC scholarship, he has a four-year service commitment to the Air Force, Captain Couto said. Navigators have five-year obligations and pilots must serve six years.

In regard to the commission locations of graduates, Captain Couto explained that seniors list three choices of location. "Most of them get their first choice. We offer people pretty good opportunities. If they stay with us, they have some challenges ahead when they graduate," he added.

Cheek Dedicates Cornerstone

(Continued from page 1)

study and over 100 individual study tables, according to Dr. Conley.

When asked about any major changes in the present library system, Dr. Conley said, "One of the major changes that will occur is the transfer of periodicals from the stacks in Founder's to the bottom level of the new library."

He also said, "The other major change will be the transfer of books presently in the reference room on the second floor of Founder's to the first level of the new library."

According to Dr. Conley a new "vendateria" will be available in the new library which will be open at later hours in the evening when all other stores on campus are closed.

Dr. Conley said, "The vendateria will be available after hours to accommodate students who are studying late at night."

According to Conley the new library, which is working on a 9 million dollar budget, has a 90,000 square foot area with the capability of holding over 500,000 volumes. However, the library will start with approximately 100,000 volumes.

The architect for the library is Howard Nash, a Howard alumnus, and the con-

struction company is Cora and Williams.

The interior designer is Mrs. Austin, president of Jamane designers, Inc., who also designed the Howard Inn and the Blackburn Center.

Dr. Conley said, "Mrs. Austin has done a magnificent job on making it [new library] both aesthetic and functional."

The library will be fully equipped with handicap services which will be coordinated by Mrs. Margaret Bush, head of reference services.

Dr. Conley also said, that the security in the new library will be very stringent.

A series of TV cameras will be installed at critical areas in the library, and a 24-hour door attendant will be present.

Dr. Conley, said in addition that after certain hours all students will be checked for Howard I.D. cards.

In general, Dr. Conley said that he was very excited about the effect the new library will have on the student usage of the new system. He said, "... students who are inclined to use the library will use it more than they have."

"We finally have an opportunity to orient our services toward particular groups of people who have particular kinds of needs and habits," said Dr. Conley.

Sullivan Convocation Address

(Continued from page 1)

complex, two shopping centers, Progress Plaza and Progress Haddonfield Plaza, the Progress Human Service Center and Progress Industrial Park, all founded by Sullivan in conjunction with Zion Baptist Church.

"In the past 30 years we have done the impossible," said Sullivan. "We have bridged the two Americas, the white Amer-

ica and the black America — bridged by civil rights leaders like Adam Clayton Powell, Malcolm X, and Martin Luther King, Jr., leaders who died for us," he added. We should remember the bridges we came over, because someone laid them down for us — our parents, our grandparents, the slaves of long ago. So reach back and help someone else. "We have the power," he stressed. "We must learn to use it."

When asked what he would do to make the program more effective, Jimmy Lanham commented, "It would be good to get the freshmen more involved in what the seniors and juniors are doing to give them an idea of what their jobs will be as POCs. I wish there could be a closer bond between the two."

Any student interested in obtaining information about the Air Force ROTC program should check in the Corp's office located in the basement of Douglass Hall.

Rawlings' Ghana: No Turning Back

By Henry A. Onwubiko Staffwriter

Eight months after a successful popular uprising led by junior ranking army officers, the mass movement in Ghana continues to grow in intensity. The Provisional National Defense Council (PNDC), which is the coordinating body for the democratic uprising, continues to have mass support even after the reports of the murders of four prominent Ghanaian professional men.

The murders gave the opposition a rallying point to jolt the PNDC and check the spreading mass uprising. In July, the Association of Professional Bodies, whose members include doctors, lawyers, engineers, and accountants, charged that the PNDC was no longer fit to govern the country's affairs. The Association of Professional Bodies also denounced the local organizations of peasants and workers called the Peoples and Workers Defense Committees.

However, major rallies held in response to these allegations in Takoradi, Koforidua, and Accra were well attended. The Guardian reported that in Accra alone 100,000 workers, taxi drivers, youths and residents flooded the streets. The report also noted

that even larger protest demonstrations had taken place in February, denouncing the alleged western plots to invade Ghana and calling on the PNDC to hasten the establishment of popular tribunals and courts to replace the old and discredited judicial system.

The opposition, which derives most of its support from the middle classes, has continued to bark but remains toothless. The Bar Association, which abhors the PNDC and the local committees of workers, declared a two-week strike to protest the murder of the three High Court judges and business executives. The strike and other attacks from the well-to-do had some initial impacts. It was alleged to have caused divisions among the seven member PNDC, and, in mid August, two of the members resigned. Furthermore, an exodus of the much needed professional men from the country to Europe became rampant.

But these antigovernment maneuvers have not succeeded in retarding the growing mass movement and the popularity of the PNDC. The PNDC is supported by the National Union of Ghanaian Students, the June Fourth Movement, and the People's

Solidarity Organization. The Guardian reports that "increasing soldiers, police and civilians are understanding the neo-colonial essence of their institutions and calling for the establishment of people's militia among civilians."

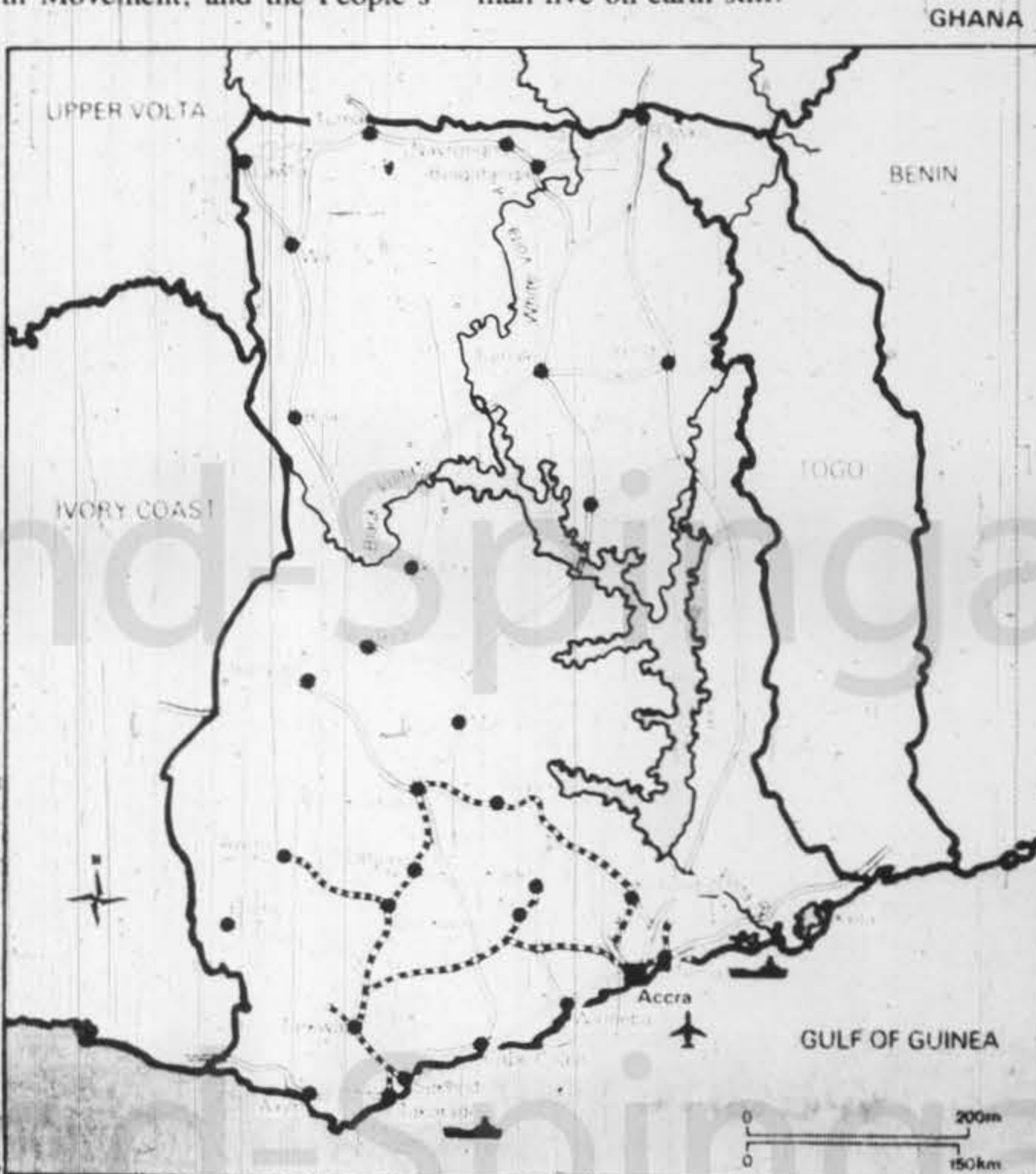
In a 45-minute television and radio broadcast before the mass demonstrations in Accra, Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings, the leader of the Ghana mass uprising, issued a stern warning to the opposition. "If the right offered any more provocations, it would face a massive popular counterattack," the Ghanaian leader said.

The popular uprisings, initiated eight months ago, are becoming increasingly broad-based. The June Fourth Movement, the New Democratic Movement, and other mass organizations are becoming increasingly unified under a broad united front. The uprising has reached a stage where, according to Rawlings' July 30 speech, "There is no turning back."

His assessment appeared to be echoed by one woman in the Accra demonstrations. "Nkrumah no die," she shouted. "The man live on earth still!"



Jerry Rawlings, Chairman PNDC



British Associated State St. Kitts-Nevis Moves Toward Independence

By Lasana M. Sekou Hilltop Staffwriter

The Simmonds Administration of the twin-island state of St. Kitts-Nevis is moving ahead with plans to take the British Associated State into independence next year.

The independence intensification comes one year following the independence from Britain of two other Caribbean states—Antigua/Barbuda, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and the Central American CARICOM member, Belize.

The St. Kitts-Nevis government, in power by a marginal one-seat majority coalition has been taking "tentative steps towards independence," said Caribbean Contact, by sending out "gentle diplomatic feelers, despite the fact that, in theory... its foreign affairs and defense are looked after by Britain."

And despite internal opposition to certain independence measures, St. Kitts-Nevis' Premier, Kennedy Simmonds, seems confident in his own political security backed by the tenuous coalition between his Peoples Action Movement (PAM) and the "secessionist minded" Nevis Reformation Party (NRP). NRP is led by Simeon Daniel, the present administration's Minister of Finance.

Outside Contacts

When Simmonds recently visited Columbia for that country's new president's inauguration, it was seen as significant because of Columbia's offer of technical and financial assistance to any country in the Caribbean. Columbia is a participant in the U.S. Caribbean Basin Initiative.

Simmonds' administration has also been working with US officials on Washington's new quota system for sugar imports. According to US Information Service, the quota, effective as of October 1, will import to US markets "nearly half of St. Kitts' normal annual crop." The growing and processing of sugar-cane into sugar is St. Kitts-Nevis' major industry.

The St. Kitts-Nevis government has also made contacts with the government of Taiwan on agricultural assistance and "possibly business investment," said a Caribbean Contact correspondent.

This is in addition to Simmonds' high-level meeting in August with Trinidad and Tobago's Prime Minister, George Chambers. Simmonds' meeting in Port-of-Spain centered on a \$20 million loan for economic diversification plans.

Inside Struggles

Internally, the political atmosphere is mounting around the independence issue. The opposition Labor Party has been rallying its supporters, mainly in St. Kitts, the larger of the two islands, against the government's "white paper", tabled in late July by Simmonds, outlining the country's status under independence. The Labor Party demands that general elections be held before independence, but the government argues that an election is not a prerequisite to independence "as the issue was supported by all parties during the February 1980 election," a CANA news release stated.

Early in September a fire gutted the Supreme Court building in Basterre, capital of St. Kitts, and destroyed valuable court documents. According to CANA, Simmonds accused the LP of destroying the



18th century building and inciting Kittitians to use violence against his coalition administration.

The incident was followed by separate legal state proceedings against LP Chairman Fitzroy Bryant. Bryant, a former attorney-general and minister of education was arrested on allegations that he encouraged Kittitians to converge on Simmonds' office and throw him out. He is also accused of saying at an LP rally that general elections are not the only way to change a government. Bryant, who is represented in court by the articulate LP political leader, Lee Moore, faces two years imprisonment if found guilty.

Then there is the 10 year-old land settlement dispute between the former sugar-estate owners and the state, which threatens to hurt the investment climate if not resolved soon. According to former land-owners, they have yet to be compensated for the state takeover of the estates in 1972.

The nationalization of St. Kitts-Nevis' major industry was carried out by political patriarch and then LP Premier Robert L. Bradshaw. The dynamic figure of Bradshaw and the Labor Party dominated St. Kitts-Nevis for nearly a generation before his death in the late 1970s and the party's defeat in 1980.

Some Roots Of The Problem

The root of the major conflict, in which the two parties are dragging the population, seems more a matter of the leader whose program is best suited to lead the twin-state into independence.

Before the 1980 elections, the LP under Premier Lee Moore was on the verge of finalizing "a complex formula" with Britain and the NRP for independence without Anguilla. Anguilla, in 1967, seceded from the then tripartite association with St. Kitts and Nevis.

(Continued on page 9)

Haiti: Its Historical Reality Part II

By Serge D. Elie Hilltop Staffwriter

The character of the political rule of the occupation made it an outrightly fascist type of domination. It consisted of the use of forced labor, the decimation of the peasant population (20 thousand) in a guerrilla war, the establishment of prisoners' camps, the banning of local democratic institutions, the jailing of newspaper editors, the transformation of the national legislature into a rubber stamp institution for the enactment of US sponsored bills, and the preponderance of military rule.

In effect, the American occupiers legitimated the rule of terror and contributed to the development of an anti-democratic political culture in Haiti—an example that was not to be lost on future political leaders and a model that would be closely followed. In fact the authoritarian strain, so common in the practice of political leadership in Haiti since the "end" of the US occupation, is the legacy.

For the ideal form of political leadership the Americans sought to cultivate, was the enthronement of a benevolent dictator who would exercise power for the good of the people. Such an ideal was based upon assumptions about the inability of Haitians to govern themselves, because their innate inferiority as blacks and backwardness made it impossible for them to do so.

It is significant to note that the Haitian president, Louis B. Borno, selected by the American High Commissioner during the occupation, was an avid admirer of Mussolini, the Italian fascist dictator. The most recent example of the culmination of this legacy was in the person of Papa Doc Duvalier (a student of Machiavelli, the Italian philosopher of political intrigue and deceit).

We may characterize, by way of a summary, the contribution of the American occupation of Haitian society as categorically negative. Its attempts at institutions-building were largely perfunctory. Probably, they were meant to occupy the time of the officials of the occupation bureaucracy, while waiting for the bankers to finish collecting their bills and to complete the establishment of a mechanism that would insure permanent control over the country's finances.

The occupation succeeded in the effective removal of the peasantry from the political life of the country, which resulted in the maximization of the exploitation of the rural population by the urban classes, and in the renewed dedication of the ruling elite

toward the prostitution of the nation for their private enrichment.

At the "end" of the occupation in 1934, Haiti was promoted to the status of a neo-colony and remains so to this day. Haiti today, is a thoroughly dependent and dominated society. Her dependence upon, and domination by, American financial institutions solidified in the ensuing years. Haiti became the first borrower from the Export-Import Bank, created to finance development projects in other countries that benefited American businesses. The Bank continuously financed argo-business projects in rural sectors believing that was the best, if not the only, way of developing the country's economy. The effect was greater disarticulation of the economic structure.

The successive governments, headed by a ruling elite—a parasitic clique—continued to make large land concessions to foreign corporations to engage in exploitative ventures that had no effect on increasing the productive capacity of the economy and provided no lasting benefits to the peasantry. In effect, the peasantry was dispossessed and marginalized, and its socio-economic conditions went from bad to worst; but the bustling economic activities in the urban centers, that benefited the dominant classes involved in speculative ventures and export-import transactions, delayed the disastrous impact that such a situation would eventually have on the society.

With the enthronement of Duvalier as President in 1957, the country made a leap backward into the Dark Ages. The model of political domination set by the American occupation was carried to a paroxysm and the development model of economic surrender to foreign entities was followed to the letter.

The crimes of the Duvalier regime incited world-wide condemnations. He was named by a Haitian writer as the "Caligula of the tropic," after a criminally disposed Roman emperor. To explain the unprecedented character of Duvalier's tyrannical rule within the Latin American context, social scientists had to formulate new concepts such as "Creole fascism" and "Fascism of underdevelopment".

The social and economic consequences of the regime put Haiti, irretrievably, upon a path of disintegration. The problems and contradictions inherent to the social system that were either latent or moderately manifested surged to the surface. The separation of

urban from rural areas, to the total neglect of the latter, in terms of development, reached its final stage. The peasantry became a largely superfluous class. To avoid any unrest in the rural sector and to maximize its exploitation, the regime, in 1966, signed a contract with the Dominican government for the same of Haitian peasants to sugar-cane plantations. A trade that still goes on today and was characterized, recently, by the Anti Slavery Society of London as outright slavery.

In the urban centers, the country suffered an intellectual hemorrhage: The intelligentsia, the political opposition and the professionals were systematically expelled. The lower middle classes the regime's main patrons, and a certain sector of the business community, previously lacking the opportunity to satisfy their need (in the case of the former) and greed (in the latter's case), indulged themselves with a rapacity that tore the last threads of the social fabric attesting to the existence of a society.

The behavior of the regime in international forums epitomized the prostitution of national dignity through the casting of votes in return for economic aid—primarily from the US. It was the regime's sale of its vote to the US for \$2.8 million, at the Punta del Este conference in 1961, that sealed the majority vote in favor of the exclusion of Cuba from the Organization of American States.

In such a regime the US found a most compatible partner, and wasted no time to show her generosity, in spite of the international outcry against the regime. In fact, the relationship between the Duvalier regime and the US ushered in an era of "total cooperation": from military training for the militia (Tonton Macoutes), to technical mission, and grants to balance the budget of a corrupt government characterized by some as a kleptocracy (i.e. a government by thieves). Duvalier gave his own testimony in a speech, when he said: "The Haitian-American relations are entering, under the sign of the largest 4 and total collaboration, in a new phase of a historical dynamism."

The US has invested or donated to, Haiti from 1958 to 1970—either directly or through the offices of a multiplicity of international agencies—well over \$100 million in the form of gifts, grants and loans. Today, besides the existence of two or three projects or better, monuments and given the utter dependency of the people, one must ask, who benefited and what was the pur-

pose of this aid? Robert D. Hein, former chief of US Military mission to Haiti, writing in The Atlantic in 1967 gave the answer: "We have helped Haiti on terms proposed by Duvalier... In this way the US through the intermediary of the international sectors, public or private, have prevented the financial collapse of the regime."

The legacy of the Duvalier regime in complicity with its international patron the US has, effectively, condemned the nation to death. For that legacy is a bankrupt economic system kept in operation by a fascist political rule. Out of which evolved a society dominated by fear, in the claws of a "culture of silence" and plagued by social diseases in the form of endemic poverty and race-class hatred.

The social-psychology induced by that culture of silence in the urban and rural classes leaves utterly skeptical about the self-liberating potential of the people. The urban classes exude an opportunism bordering on self-prostitution and advocate an individualistic philosophy that has made them oblivious to the nation's problems. The rural classes, on the other hand, habituated to exploitation, and who no longer expect to be treated differently, have developed a fatalistic philosophy that sees poverty as a condition of fate.

It is with this background of an exhausted people and a non-productive economic base that Haiti entered the 1970's to deliver herself to the trusteeship of international donors and to the intensified rapé of foreign capital and business firms, in collusion with an anti-national ruling class.

Jean Claude Duvalier, who took over the state after the, long yearned for, death of his father, embarked upon a so-called "economic revolution" that provided the ideological smokescreen to the policy of abandoning the country to these balkanizing forces. The state apparatus that he had inherited, had essentially three functions:

- 1—to facilitate the immediate fulfillment of the economic needs of the ruling minority.
- 2—to palliate the lower middle-class through the distribution of government jobs and sinecures.
- 3—to reproduce a political environment that would insure the security of the long term interests of the dominant classes.

To maintain this state apparatus the so-

called "economic revolution" and all that it entails became imperative. It was based on the conjunction of three sets of interests:

- 1—the urgent needs of this ruling clique to consolidate its power over a precarious economic base.
- 2—the frantic search for cheap labor markets by American firms trying to escape the increase cost of production in the US.
- 3—the US government regional security interests in preventing a social cataclysm in Haiti.

These three factors synthesized into a triad of repression by the Haitian government, exploitation by American firms and domination by the US government, that removed all doubts about, and hope for the future of the society: it had none.

The disaffected classes manifested their understanding of this new reality by escaping the country by the thousands, and are known to the world, today, as Haitian boat people.

The social system that evolved from the conjunction of these interests and that is presently in place in Haiti functions in the following manner: With the diminishing contribution of agriculture to the national budget as a result of a perennial policy of non-development of the rural sector, the government has, effectively, barricaded itself in the capital city, Port-au-Prince, has centralized the administration of the country

and monopolized the decision making authority.

The cleavage between urban and rural sectors that reached its final stage during the era of the elder Duvalier has been transcended in the present era by a cleavage between the society as a whole and the present government along with the privileged classes it represents. In this position of retreat the government has assumed a middle management role, it operates on commissions received from the traffic of cheap labor and from land concessions to foreign buyers. In other words, the government has become a "pimp of poverty".

Consequently, it has relegated its responsibility for the welfare of the population to foreign entities. In the urban areas, particularly in Port-au-Prince, foreign corporations wanting to establish assembly factories have invaded the city. With a population of 867 thousand and a minimum wage of \$2.34 per day, the lowest in Latin America, and a concomitant 50% rate of return on investment, Port-au-Prince is a paradise for exploitation.

The profiteers from this situation, at the local level, are again, government officials who receive kickbacks and in whose hands ends 50% of the state's income; the members of the upper classes, trained abroad, who are given administrative posts in these firms and who make up the 8% of the population who receives 44.8% of the country's wealth. As for the working classes, 90% of their income is lower than the minimum necessary to survive.



African & Caribbean Affairs in Brief

FOREIGN LOANS: Unable to repay the enormous debts they owe foreign banks, many African countries, including Nigeria, Zaire, Tanzania, Sudan, Togo, Mali, and Senegal, are included in a list that is being called "an international bankers' nightmare."

With \$10 billion in foreign loans, Nigeria, which is believed to be the richest black nation, is also among the big debtors.

According to the World Bank, "the prospects for Sub-Saharan African countries remain poor, and many are in a situation even more desperate than a year ago."

While some countries have applied for a rescheduling of payments of their debts, international bankers reportedly have begun "tightening their lending policies."

OAU SUMMIT: African diplomats are working toward what they have called "a dynamic compromise" among members of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to reconvene the abortive 1982 summit of the organization.

Africa News reported that Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda recently embarked upon a six-nation tour "to drum up support for a summit before the end of the year."

The controversy surrounding the admission of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) as the 51st member of the OAU is cited as the primary reason for the lack of a quorum at the 1982 summit.

The U.S. and other Western nations also are believed to have engineered the boycotts of some of the 30 African leaders who did not attend the summit with what Kaunda referred to as "exploitative international capital."

CARICOM SUMMIT: The Caribbean Contact reports that the Georgetown-based Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat has indicated to member governments that there appears to be virtual unanimity about a CARICOM Summit taking place in Jamaica, beginning October 18.

The regional monthly stated that two Eastern Caribbean Governments and CARICOM members indicated that they were unclear about the agenda for the Summit and that this would have to be resolved before the Heads of Government Conference takes place.

Regional security, the Caribbean Basin Initiative, the future of the University of the West Indies (UWI), the Guyana-Venezuela border dispute, human rights, and the Caribbean as a zone of peace, are expected to be topical issues for a CARICOM Summit.

NATIONALIZATION OF OIL INDUSTRY: According to a recent CANA news release, 10 trade unions representing a wide cross-section of Trinidad's industrial and commercial sector have joined the Oilfield Workers Trade Union (OWTU) in its call for nationalization of the American-owned Texaco petroleum operations and the entire oil industry in Trinidad and Tobago.

At a meeting called by the Communication Workers Union, the 10 unions passed a resolution which emphasized that the nationalization of all the companies and "not just Texaco refinery" was in the interest of the oil workers and the people of Trinidad and Tobago.

The American-owned refinery, Textin, the largest in the country, drastically reduced its refining capacity to half of the normal 220,000 barrels a day about two months ago. This has since fallen to 30,000 barrels a day, amid OWTU allegations that Texaco is planning large scale retrenchment.

DOMINICAN BORDER PATROLS: The Dominican Republic said it would increase patrols along its border and coast with Haiti following the arrest of 55 Haitian exiles believed by the Dominican Republic police to have been plotting an invasion of Haiti to topple the Duvalier regime.

Presidency Minister Hatuey de Camps said the Dominican Republic would not allow its territory to be a launching ground for an invasion of any country. There are 300,000 Haitians living in the Dominican Republic.

The alleged invasion attempt early in September is the latest in a series of growing opposition moves against the Duvalier dictatorship.

Compiled by Ritchard M'Bayo and Lasana Sekou, Hilltop Staff Writers.

Scholarship Contest for International Students

Foreign students studying in the U.S. can win a First Prize of \$1000 in an essay Scholarship Contest, it was announced recently by the contest sponsor, International Underwriters, Inc. Students have until November 1, 1982, to submit a 1500-word essay on the topic, "From your personal viewpoint, how could the intercultural educational experience be made more effective in the U.S.A.?"

Criteria for winning the First Prize money of \$1000 for academic or professional advancement will be (1) creativity, (2) candor, (3) neatness, and (4) writing style. Winning entries will be judged by a panel of distinguished professionals from the field of higher education. Additional prizes include: Second Prize of \$500 for academic or professional advancement, and ten Third Prize awards of \$50 each. As a Bonus Prize, \$350 will be awarded to the International Student Office of the 1st-prize winning student.

In developing the scholarship contest, Coordinator Tom St. Denis II said, "International students are an increasingly important part of student enrollment at American colleges and universities. We believe the winning entries will be of interest to the many educators who are concerned with the quality of U.S. education for international students."

Foreign Student Advisers, who are members of the National Association for Foreign Student Affairs (NAFSA), were informed

of the contest over the summer and invited to encourage their students' participation. Many schools, thus, have information available at the International Student Office. Announcement posters and information packets are also available from International Underwriters, Inc., Suite 923, K Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

St. Kitts-Nevis

Cont'd from page 8

In 1980, however, NRP seemed agreed upon a coalition with PAM, "convinced that Nevis could get a better deal." The immediate and tangible results support this move. With "generous British aid," Basterre has escalated the development of Nevis' infrastructure, boosting the island's economy, and thereby neutralizing secessionist tendencies.

Simmonds also created an additional parliamentary seat which went to Nevis.

It is at this very juncture that the opposition accused the government of selling St. Kitts out to Nevis—by providing broad autonomy measures for the latter, especially in the independence constitution PAM/NRP is structuring.

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CAN AFRICA SURVIVE? Is the title of a book by Basil Davidson. Considering Africa's present political and socio-economic problems, Davidson attempts to answer this question in his book. In the last paragraph of the book, he states: "The generations who will give the answer (to this question) are already on the scene. . . . These are the generations who must make their saving revolution, or see their continent reduced to an object of charity and worse. It is they who must find a route to a new society, to a different organization of people, to a different content of consciousness and will: by way of today's beginning, by 'the development of people,' by the 'forced march to a new culture, and by all that these imply."

In other words, the salvation for Africa lies in the hands of the present generation of Africans. We consider you a part of that generation and we ask: **WHAT FUTURE DO YOU SEE FOR AFRICA?**

Your answer to this question will be integrated with others into an essay for publication in THE FORUM section of THE HILLTOP. Please use the space below for your response and return to: Ritchard H. M'Bayo, International News Editor.

THE FORUM is an attempt by THE HILLTOP to indulge Howard University students in the discussion of issues of particular significance to all Africans, on the continent as well as in the diaspora, and of international affairs in general. Therefore, it goes without saying, your participation in these discussions is seen as a valuable contribution to the enlightenment of the Howard community.

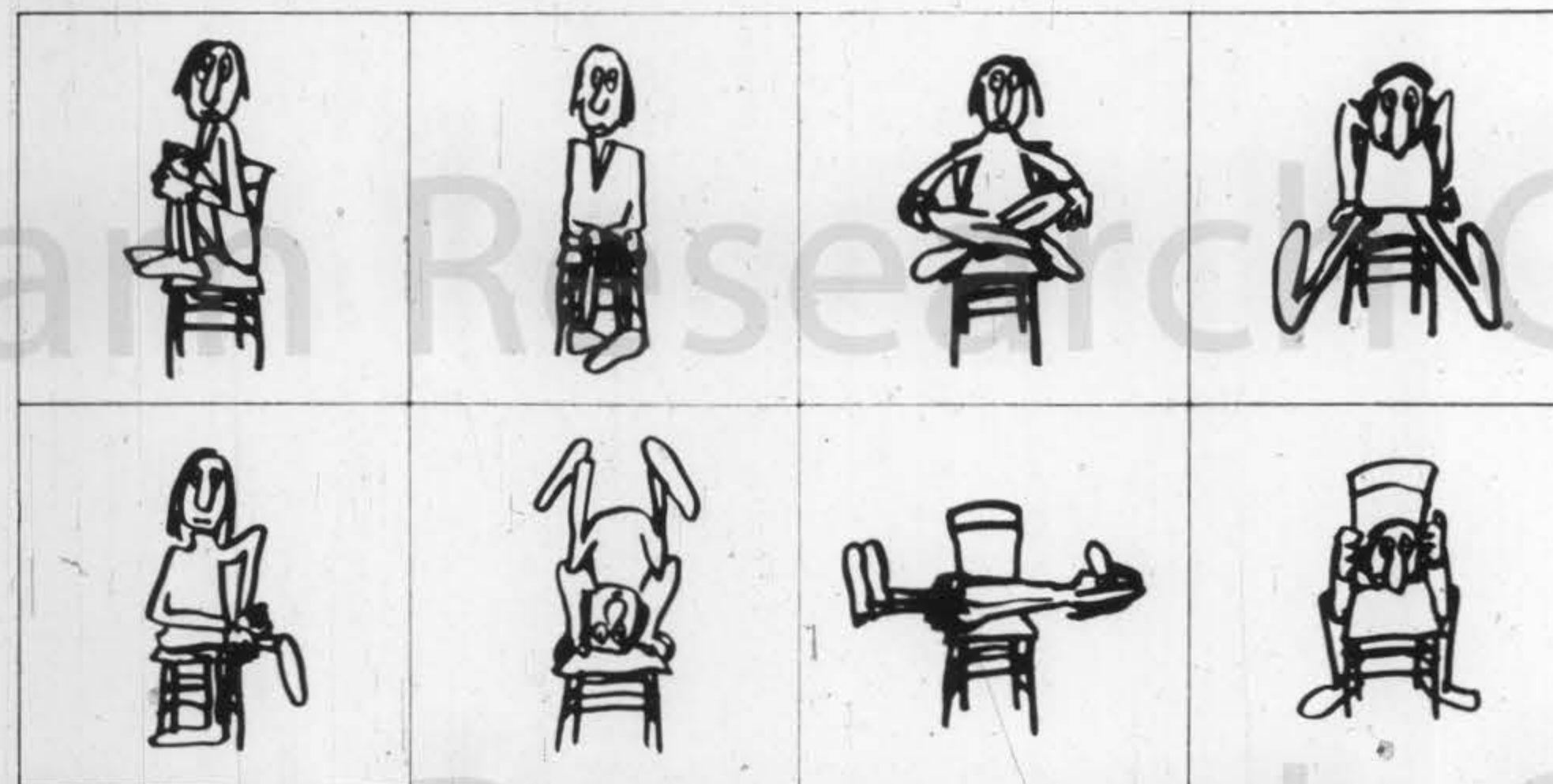
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**A representative of the
Fugua School of Business of
Duke University will be on campus
Thursday, October 28,
to discuss the MBA Program.
Interested students may obtain
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Helpful hints for graduating seniors.

- 1. Learn about the company beforehand.** Go to your college placement center and look them up. Are they in a growing industry? Do they provide you with state-of-the-art facilities? Do they have a good reputation for products, service, innovation?
- 2. Relax.** The interviewer will not be trying to trick you, make you uncomfortable, or put you down. Instead, the interviewer will want to find out about you—more than shows up on a transcript. Are you ambitious? What are your career objectives? Do you work well under pressure? Are your grades a measure of you?
- 3. Ask questions.** You're not being interrogated. The interview should go both ways. Ask about opportunities for continuing studies. On what basis are promotions and raises given? Do they promote from within? Will you work on challenging assignments?
- 4. Practice.** Before your interview—at least your first one—have a friend who has had an interview and knows how they go put you through one. Have your friend demand more than yes or no answers—give examples. You might even have two friends interview you at the same time. The actual interview will be a snap in comparison.
- 5. Get more information.** Most interviewers have brochures, articles, and policy statements published by their companies. If the interviewer has no such materials, ask to have them mailed to you. Such printed matter will give you a good idea of how the company sees itself.
- 6. Get specific information about the job.** What sort of projects, technologies, equipment you'll be working with? What chances are there for moving around in the company?
- 7. Find out when you will hear from them.** You don't want to wait for an indefinite time, and run the risk of turning down other offers, hoping that this company or that one will hire you. That isn't fair to you. Most companies act within a month.

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The Hilltop

Contemporary

HOMECOMING '82

By Carl R. Sublett

Howard University Homecoming is a time of celebration for most. But for those who work on its planning committee, there is a lot of work involved before the coming of October. So, here before you, are a few of the homecoming coordinators and a bit of information about their projects.

IT'S THE 115th YEAR! . . . Write that down please. . . .

John Davis, director of homecoming last year, is doing just that. He and his staff are putting together two homecoming publications for Howard University.

The first will be a "Prelude" edition to be released a week before the festivities begin. The 20,000 copies of this 8-page, all-color magazine will contain pictures from past celebrations along with a preview of things to come this year.

The second publication, the "Souvenir Edition", will be two-thirds color with detailed descriptions of everything that happens during this year's activities. Fifty-thousand copies of this 56-page magazine will be released at the beginning of November.

Davis says that the publications are "a statement that homecoming is more than just partying. There is," he continues, "a special nature of this university and the magazine will illustrate and recognize the diversity of the people at Howard."

Blue and White! Blue and White! Howard U. is out of sight! Well, so much for cheers. While Theopha Cofield may have never yelled a cheer like that, she is most certainly thinking a lot about the colors blue and white, and she wants the students to think about the university's colors as well, especially on October 15.

Cofield is the coordinator of both the Homecoming Pep Rally and Blue & White day. Cofield says, "I like to look at it as the opening up of all the Homecoming activities. So we're stressing the wearing of blue and white and the

decorating of the campus accordingly."

She also wants to have the contestants of the queens' pageant available at the Blackburn Center at noon when the alma mater is played from the caroline. "That will be the last chance the students will get to see the girls before the queen is selected."

Well, What Are You Gonna Wear? It is his first attempt at coordinating a fashion show, but already Rocky Galloway is acting like a pro. . . he is not saying much about the Homecoming Fashion Show.

At least he is disclosing the title of the show. It's called "Dressed for Every Situation" and it features the choreography of Lisa Turner and the fashion coordinating talents of Tammy McCottry, both of whom are Howard alumnae.

And there is something new this year to go along with the fashion show. A fashion publication is planned and it will contain pictures of Howard models in garments from the show. Galloway says that "the models and the staff are really excited about it."

Galloway was asked why he, an electrical engineering major, is involved in producing a fashion show. His response—"It's a challenge and it takes my mind off of engineering."

The show is scheduled for October 21 at Cramton Auditorium.

A Long Time Ago, In The '30's & '40's. . . . There was a place called the Crystal Caverns. Located at 11th and U Streets N.W., this club was one of segregated Washington's most popular nightclubs.

Recreating the excitement of an eragone by along with the ambience of Crystal Caverns, Susan Clark is attempting to "take the Howard family back to a time of history that we really do not know about."

On October 18th, the Punch Out in the Blackburn Center will be transformed into a nostalgic nightspot complete with

singers, jazz band, dancing girls, comedians, even waitresses and bouncers. (At the time of the interview, Clark was still looking for two additional bouncers. "I'll take anybody big and mean," she says.)

Clark, who has worked with the Playmakers Repertory Company, Children's Theatre, and the D.C. Youth Chorale and has been in productions such as "Extensions III," "The Me Nobody Knows," and the "Cotton Club Revue," is bringing her talents and creative ideas to this project, an idea conceived by Howard University employee Mary Jefferson Page.

Clark, who was appointed only at the beginning of the semester, says that Page brought the idea to the Homecoming committee hoping that someone with production experience could put it all together. With her list of accomplishments and her production schedule almost everything is in order at this time—Susan Clark appears to have been the perfect choice.

To be apart of the merriment, the "guys" should dress up in baggies, wing-tip shoes, wing-collars shirts and double-breasted jackets. The "dolls" way back then wore the finest of evening dresses—so the ladies are advised to ask their grandmas, mothers and aunts for their very best to look the part.

"No Speeches. . . Just A California-Styled Production" That is what one may expect when one attends the Homecoming Variety Show as coordinator Marlon Jackson sees it.

He plans to employ "high caliber judges" (those that really know talent—like recording artists, dance instructors, professional entertainers), use a stage band (possibly under the direction of Carol DaShield) and maybe add a singing M.C. All of this in an effort to, in his words, "add a little higher class" to a rather routine event. Good luck Mr. Jackson.

The World! . . . Redesigned. In her first attempt, (there seems to be a lot of this going around), but in her first attempt at fashion show coordination,

Jasmine Turner brings "A Cultural Explosion" to the campus. This is just one of the events which will take place during International Day on October 16.

The show's garments are from the collection of designer Helen Brown, whose fashions are created from the images of clothes worn by "people of color" from all parts of the world.

Turner wanted to have more in the show, but her appointment to the position of coordinator in late August "did not give foreign embassies enough time to donate any clothes."

So the burden is on designer Helen Brown to deliver to the spectators her image of what the world wears—outside of Europe. Truly a show "fitting" to be seen at the world's most culturally diverse educational mecca.

Ahhh! The Sweet Scent of Wild Flowers "It's something I would have liked to have seen done when I got here. Instead of suggesting. . . ." Instead of suggesting how the Queen's Pageant should be run, the reigning Miss Howard, Mary Ann Myles, has decided to take charge of the upcoming pageant. And she is coordinator of the Coronation Ball as well.

"This year, we're putting on a production," says a very confident and energetic Myles. She speaks of the pageant entitled "Witnessing the Growth of a Wild Flower." (Not to divulge any secrets about the show, it is safe to say that one may expect to witness a bunch of Howard University's loveliest flowers blossom on stage before our eyes.)

The contestants, from the various schools and colleges of the university, will be joined in this event by a royal court which consists of queens from several university-wide organizations such as the Greeks, the state clubs, Pershing Rifles, and the ROTC just to name a few. The Army and Air Force ROTC are also providing the escorts for the contestants.

"The show," says Myles, "will feature a choreographed opening, a unique way

of illustrating the contestants' hobbies, talent and evening wear competition, and question and answer."

There is no bathing suit competition.

Myles says, "Swimwear gets into too much of a beauty thing. It places too much emphasis on external beauty. The contestants are not there for the display of their bodies. We don't want to do that."

Myles expresses her concern about the selection process. The students will choose who they want to be queen by using voting booths. "But there just aren't enough booths. I would like to put voting booths in every school, but because funds are very limited, we had to use a centralized area."

So the students may pick their favorite candidate at the voting booths on the ground floor of the University Center on October 15.

She also speaks about the Coronation Ball, which is under her direction. Entitled "A Crowning Affair", this function will feature live entertainment, cash bar, h'o'r's d'oeuvres, and a champagne toast to the new Miss Howard, who will be crowned at mid-night.

"We're gonna start at 12:00 sharp, you hear me!" states Myles with that confident smile.

"And for two dollars, it will be the affair, right?"

Now, who could doubt Miss Howard.

Helpers, Helpers Everywhere and Not a Soul to Work. . . on anything but the Greek Show.

"If someone sends me another volunteer I'll just scream. I will. I'll SCREAM."

The words belong to Kim Boyd, the coordinator of volunteers for Homecoming activities.

"There were too many volunteers (over 100) . . . and they all wanted to work on the same events."

An exasperated Boyd reveals that most of the volunteers wanted only to work on the Greek Show, Kasino Nite, Queen's Pageant, or the Coronation Ball. This, of course, leaves the Variety Show, Fashion Show, and International Day Festivities somewhat short of genuinely interested helpers.

"Some wanted to work on the parade," says Boyd, "but most students wanted to work on only a few events or nothing at all."

Her job is to put the right people at the right place at the right time. She also establishes dress codes for the volunteers of each activity.

When asked how she got involved with homecoming, Boyd replied with a smile, "I made a boo-boo. . . I opened my mouth and said I wanted to work on homecoming."

She is currently putting together package-building, float-building, and name-tag parties for her volunteers. "I'm trying to call them parties so everyone will be willing to work."

Presently, she does not consider any of her jobs as out-of-the-ordinary. There is everything from champagne service and typing, to lettering, waiting and float-building.

"But," she admits, "by the time it's all over, some unusual job will probably come up."

So much for our first look at some of the people working on homecoming.

Whether or not all the events turn out successfully as planned, of course, remains to be seen. But with people like this working on these projects, it is guaranteed that the events will be nothing less than . . . interesting.

WEEKEND

By Michelle Price

Hilltop Staffwriter

Prince Produces Nasty Girls

By Danielle Ricks Hilltop Staffwriter

It was once said that style gives a group its appeal. If that is true, the new group Vanity 6 will have a wide range of sex appeal because they have a sexy style all of their own.

Vanity 6 is a new group on the Warner Brothers label featuring three young ladies. The lead vocalist, Vanity, from Canada, is a striking beauty who seduces her listeners with erotic lyrics and a provocative voice.

Brenda, the only white girl in the group, adds a bit of hard-rock sound to the team as she croons to and fro in a very deep, almost masculine tone.

Susan, the youngest of the three, does a good job of displaying her singing talents as lead vocalist on "Drive Me Wild," although she is mostly a background singer.

Produced and arranged by The Star Company, the girls are another rookie group taken under the wing of composer/producer Prince. Prince introduced the girls to each other, and the Time, another product of the Prince genius and another addition to the Warner Brothers Family, volunteered to do the background music.

The girls appear to be starting their first album where Prince left off on his last album, Controversy. With tunes that suggest, things most "nice" girls wouldn't dream about, the album is definitely X-rated.

On side one, Vanity sings lead on "Nasty Girls," and if the name tells you anything about the song, you will know it is quite "nasty." Vanity entices her listeners, explaining in her words, "Tonight I'm living in a fantasy, my own little nasty world. . . tonight don't you want to come with me. . . do you think I'm a nasty girl?"

Also as lead vocalist, Vanity calls out for the "number one star of my wet dream," on a song appropriately entitled, "Wet Dream."

Oh, but there are more nasty things still to come on the album. Susan sings lead vocals on "Drive Me Wild", a very suggestive tune in which she calls out to her first lover, proclaiming, "I've never been driven before. . . come on baby drive me wild."

The fun doesn't stop there. Brenda has her turn at being dirty too, as she croons to "Bite the Beat", a song about . . . well, maybe it is best if you hear that one yourself. After all, we do run a respectable newspaper!

All these provocative lyrics, however, suggestive as they may be, add up to the Vanity style. A style one would expect

to belong to worldly women. Not so in this case, the girls of Vanity are teenagers.

All three girls of Vanity are in their late teens, the oldest being lead vocalist, Vanity, who is nineteen. When asked how people react to their being so young and singing about such mature themes, Vanity replied "People are people. Sometimes we aren't taken seriously because of our age, but we are really dedicated musicians."

Each girl has been in the musical business about three years, but their break, said Brenda, was Prince. "He put our talents all together," she said. "Now look at us."

Look at them indeed. On the cover of their first album, titled after the group, the ladies expose much to look at, as they pose in skimpy and teddy bear underwear. The inside poster reveals even more.

Susan protested, however, that the erotic look they portray is not dirty or shameful. "It's just us," she added. "We aren't doing anything wrong; we are just being ourselves."

Being themselves may be beneficial for good promotion, because if good looks and exposed shapely bodies are what it takes to sell their first album, they will surely reach platinum in no time.

In person, the girls seem to show all the signs of youth and innocence. As down to earth ladies, knowledgeable of their bright future ahead of them, they talk with a mixture of confidence and modesty.

Perhaps the key to success is being able to separate your personal self from your professional character. If so, Vanity 6 is well on its way to making it.

It's her birthday. You've called home for some money and gotten her the Etienne Aigner pumps she'd been bugging you about. You promised to take her out to dinner, and your best slacks are all pressed and ready but she's wearing all your money on her feet. Where can you take her that's exotic, classy, yet comparably inexpensive? 19th and K Sts. downtown.

The House of Hunan is a Hunanese restaurant unlike all the other imitations you may see on the outskirts of Georgetown, or on 7th Street (you wouldn't want to take her to 7th Street anyway). It is a comfortably decorated restaurant with an air of relaxed elegance; one of the few places where very good service, affordable prices, and excellent food are combined.

My first acquaintance with the House of Hunan took place in 1981, when I worked at the Washington Circle Inn as a switchboard operator. Not too far from the Prime Rib and Le Bagatelle, where dinners for two run from \$100.00, I was quite apprehensive about the dutch meal my co-workers and I had agreed upon.

We were seated in the first dining room, on the ground floor to the right. I suggest you request this area too, it's the most scenic. Though all of the rooms are very nice (the restaurant has three floors), this section has a wall of glass facing K Street, and the window tables have the huge Bataan chairs. Every table in the restaurant is adorned by a single, real Tiger Lily.

The effect of the menu is best described by my third visit to House of Hunan, when I took my parents who were visiting there: My mother, most versed in foreign cuisine, could not make up her mind and drove the waiter crazy. The selections are dishes of beef, chicken, and seafood, and there are at least 10 items per group.

It is indeed difficult to decide between prawns in brown sauce, sauteed breast of chicken in mushrooms, and orange beef, especially when you know they will taste as good as they are described in the menu.

Back to that first visit, we were all seated and our orders taken. The service was quick, efficient, and mannerly, not like the joints in Chinatown where the menus are tossed to you like frisbees, and remains of the previous guest's meal are found on the table.

She Is The Diva

By Natalie Perkins Hilltop Staffwriter

Jules is a rail-thin young postman with huge E.T. eyes, a passion for opera, and a burning adoration for one diva in particular. She is THE diva, Cynthia Hawkins, a strikingly beautiful black American soprano with a following of inspired fans who dote on her despite her eccentric wish never to have recordings made of her voice. He steals her gown. She steals his heart. In Diva, the first offering from French director Jean Jacques Beineix (pronounced Ben-ex), the action is set for a film that wonderfully combines thrills, romance, and just the right touch of sublime humor.

Jules, portrayed by Frederic Andrei, is a sensitive eighteen-year-old Parisian who is such a devoted fan of Cynthia's that he has even traveled to Munich on his postman's motorbike to hear her sing. So when she makes an appearance in Paris, Jules attends, bringing not only his feelings of love but also his Niagra tape machine. Singing the aria from the first act of Catalani's "La Wally," Diva (played by American Wilhelmina Fernandez) is breath-takingly beautiful as she

carefully articulates each word. The effect is not lost on Jules, whose face shines with adoration while a lone tear cascades down the side of his cheek. He is not so caught up, though, that his hands can't skillfully manipulate his tape machine. It is this recording plus, another tape which Jules knows nothing about, which provides the catalyst for Diva's confusion and chaos.

Jules becomes the possessor of the second tape when an eerily-grinning prostitute, on the run from assassins, and on her way to drop off a cassette which exposes a narcotics and prostitution ring, spies the killers. And in her last steps before she is murdered, she quietly slips the tape into Jules' postal sack. Unknowingly Jules has become the coveted target of two intertwining chases. Both the police and the assassins are after the prostitute's tell-all-tape. Meanwhile a slender pair of menacing Chinese recording pirates stalk Jules in an effort to secure the Cynthia Hawkins

tape, so that they may blackmail her into signing a contract with them.

Still unaware of the chaos which is about to envelop him and wreak havoc on his life, Jules goes routinely about his life. During a visit to a familiar record shop, Jules spies Alba (played by Thuy An Lu), an enchantingly wise Vietnamese girl-woman who nonchalantly steals albums and then flippantly denies it to a weary record clerk. Outside of the shop, Alba confesses to Jules that she has stolen the records for a guy in his "cool" phase; she promptly takes Jules home to meet him.

The guy is Gorodish (Richard Boringier), an enthusiast of buttering bread by the art of Zen, who resides in a blue loft so expensive that Alba skates around it in dizzy circles. Instead of furniture, he surrounds himself with the calming curve of waves. Kinetic sculptures gently roll back and forth as Gorodish works on a huge jigsaw puzzle of a wave while the wavy blue and white lines of Gitanes cigarette boxes wink up

at him from the clutter about his feet. He is a weird Mr. Cool who proves himself to be a down-to-earth guardian angel when Jules needs to be repeatedly rescued. It is Gorodish in white suit and matching antique Citroen who saves Jules after he has been shot and packs him off to a lighthouse which appears magical in the misty blue-white light of daybreak. Gorodish is an amusing character who, like the rest of the film, captures a realism about life which is surprising.

Indeed Diva is peopled with characters who are unaffected in their naturalness—people who are not self-conscious about being self-conscious. As Alba, Thuy An Lu projects an image of a street-wise girl-woman full of mini-skirted poses and surface glitter. What makes Alba a believable character is Ms Lu's complete naturalness, so that when Alba makes a move out of caprice, one views pure Alba and not Alba played by Thuy An Lu. Frederic Andrei's portrayal of Jules is similarly embodied. Andrei is Jules with his fragile face, sensitive actions

and emotional reactions. When Jules reaches out to touch his diva for the first time, it is a gesture felt out by Jules and not just an action placed in a script to be acted out by Andrei.

Similarly when Jules steals Diva's gown and then cavalierly flings it around his neck, it imparts the message about life, that life is not always full of well thought-out actions, rather of unthought-out whims.

While its plot of suspenseful chases and murder around every bend may not seem real, Diva is very believable because its whims and unpredictability touch a chord which is found in all mankind. Also, like life, Diva is memorable for its wonderful bits and pieces rather than as a whole. Enhanced by Vladimir Cosma's melodic score and Philippe Rousselot's moody cinematography, Diva is a graceful stunner that marks a fine debut for director Jean-Jacques Beineix. More important, it showcases the talents of a black actress, which is indeed a rarity for movie goers today.

(Continued from page 10)

barely seated myself when the waiter popped a snow white linen napkin and laid it across my lap. We all ordered the orange beef, and waited for our food.

I was impressed by the range of prices. There were low, medium, and high priced dishes in every group, the most expensive being lobster and whole fish. Orange beef was one of the more expensive of the dishes at \$10.95, but that wasn't too bad considering the area and the restaurant's reputation.

You wait for your food because everything is prepared fresh; and you know it the minute you taste it. Hunanese food is differentiated from Chinese food by the types of sauces. Most Chinese dishes are made from sauces with egg bases, while Hunanese use the natural juices from the meats to make their sauces.

You are served in grand style, the waiter moving about like an artist. If the place is not too busy, he will even spoon your food for you. The food looks almost too good to eat, and the aroma... too good to be true. House of Hunan offers a delight to all the senses, not just taste.

The food is plentiful, and everybody shared his dishes with everybody else. I once took a friend there as a morale booster when I was low on money. We split a meal and were both satisfied. I cannot say enough about the incredible flavor of all their dishes, and I have just about had the entire menu!

The plates were cleared immediately after we finished, and then the waiter came around with steaming hot terricloth towels for us to use. The bill is presented in a small cover, like a book; you place your money in the book and set it back on the table. I was tempted to write something funny on the napkin and slip it in, but decided against it.

Five people are luxuriously for \$54.00, including tax and a couple of cocktails. I recommend House of Hunan for those very special occasions and for organizational dinners. It is one of Washington's finest, affordable eateries and, take it from me, it can be the start of one devil of an evening!

MOVIE LISTINGS

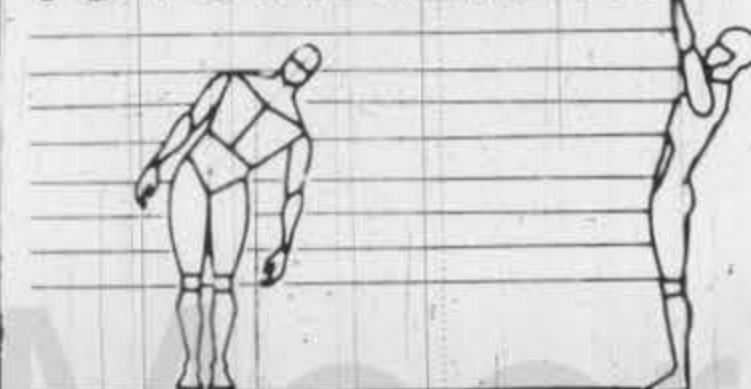
Amityville II: The Possession started last week at the Embassy and the K-B Cerebus; but go to the Embassy. They've got the bigger screen and larger Dolby speakers. That's Florida Avenue and T Sts., N.W., 387-1344, (90 series down U St. to Florida Avenue, walk down Florida to the left).

If you're thinking about seeing **Pink Floyd's The Wall**, do it at the Uptown Theatre. Though its Dolby isn't as good as it could be, it's got D.C.'s biggest and most panoramic screen! 3426 Conn. Ave., 946-5400 (42-46 down Columbia to Connecticut). I series up Connecticut).

This fall is filled with many sleepers that are getting little publicity, yet raves from the public! If you want to catch a couple here they are:

Gregory's Girl—A film that was imported from Scotland about two young people. Very human, very entertaining. Now at the Tenley Circle Theatre, 4200 Wisconsin Avenue, 363-4340. (Call first, they're not sure if they'll be running it this weekend).

TO YOUR HEALTH



By Denise Hawkins Hilltop Staffwriter

Today, nearly one-third of the population of the United States are herpes victims, 100,000 of them are D.C. residents. This 2,000 year old viral information was known to the Romans as "the creeper". Cold sores and lip blisters were so rampant in ancient Rome that the Emperor Tiberius placed a ban on kissing. French and British kings were reported to have been among herpes' first victims. While cold sores were rampant in Rome, genital herpes was common in 18th century France especially among prostitutes where it was called "a vocational disease of women".

In 1736 herpes genitalis or herpes simplex II was clinically discovered by a scientist named Astruc. As early as 1883, herpes was discovered to be a venereal disease. Herpes was found to be a virus in the 1940's; 20 years later two types of herpes simplex virus were isolated by researchers.

Did you know that the infectious agent in chicken pox in children (shingles-in adults), mononucleosis (the "kissing disease"), and nervous system disorders such as Huntington's chorea (HC), and schizophrenia are highly suspected to be related to five varieties of the more than 50 herpes-related viruses which attack human tissue?

The two other varieties and more dangerous forms are herpes simplex I and herpes simplex II. Simplex I (found above the waist) is characterized by cold sores and blisters on the lips, while Simplex II (found below the waist), the more serious form of the disease, is centered primarily in the genital region



The House of Hunan

Diner—This is being hailed as the best sleeper of the year, and began its run very early in the summer. It's at the Jennifer L. 5252 Wisconsin

Just for laughs, the movie **Amin: The Rise and Fall** can be found at the Studio 1, 4600 Wisconsin Ave., 686-1700. As an indication of its cultural merit, it opened at the Lincoln Theatre on U St. its first week, alongside **Blood Sucking Freaks**, the movie about Howard's Office of the Bursar.

THEATRE SHOWS

--The inimitable Dexter Gordon will be doing his "saxxy" thing at Blues Alley this Sunday at 9 p.m. Tickets are \$10-\$12. Blues Alley is located at 1073 Wisconsin Avenue, 337-4141.

--Oh Yea! Alvin Ailey is in town to disprove the assumption that blacks can't dance classically because their hips are too big! Watch the magic of Black Movement at its best (besides DTH)! The place is the Kennedy Center Opera House, and the times are tomorrow at 8:00 pm, and Sunday at 1:30 and 7:30. Tickets are \$12.50-\$26.50 but call 254-3770 to check for availability first!

CULTURE

--For those people who told me they didn't know where to find some serious jazz music, here it is! Tune in to Jazz-Night, all night jazz Sunday through

Thursday beginning 11 pm with Carlos Vaivar, and Friday and Saturday beginning at midnight with Aaron Hiter, at 88.5 FM, WAMU

--If you've got the blues, I know where you can get some more! WDCU-FM 90.1 **The Blues Experience** has just begun, bringing you old and new blues on Saturdays at 10:00 pm.

--Hey artists and appreciators! The clay sculptures of the Washington Kiln Club are on exhibit until Monday. The showing, entitled "Textual Perceptions", is at the Scope.

--**Black Wings: The American Black in Aviation** is an exhibit of photographs that depict the strenuous ascension of blacks in the field of aviation will be at the National Air & Space Museum, 7th & Independence, S.W., 357-1300.

The Army fought this exhibit tooth and nail, because they have absolutely nothing to be proud of in the area of supporting Black aviators, but the exhibit is on thanks to many brothers pulling together. (The length of the run is indefinite).

--**African-American artists Margaret Burroughs and Marion Perkins** will have their works displayed at the Evan-Tibbs Gallery, 1910 Vermont Ave., N.W. Their collections of paintings, graphics, and sculptures will run through November.

--The NP Gallery will exhibit the works of contemporary Haitian artists through October 10 at 3833 34th Street in Mt. Rainier.

--Have a great Weekend!!

of the body. An ordinary cold sore may be spread to the genital area by hand contact and become a venereal disease; 10 to 15 days after the infection sets in, blisters may appear.

The venereal disease herpes genitalis has reached pandemic levels. This form of herpes is attributed exclusively to sexual contact. The manifestation of the disease varies in men and women. Tiny blisters and cuts appear on the lower abdomen, penis, thighs, and buttocks. In women, however, fluid-filled lesions (cuts) can form ulcers externally and internally. If ulcers develop internally during pregnancy, there is a one in four chance that herpes will be transmitted to the baby as it passes through the birth canal. If the baby does contract herpes, it will either have brain damage or die.

Some common symptoms shared by both men and women are often similar to feelings experienced during a cold or flu--weakness and fatigue. Other symptoms include "a swelling of lymph nodes, an elevation in temperature, pain or tingling in the area where the lesion will appear," informed the Executive Director of HELP of Washington, Bill Hibbs. These symptoms are collectively termed "prodrome".

Another consequence of herpes genitalis in women is the risk of developing cervical cancer. Researchers in 1966 first suggested a causal relationship between herpes and cancer in women.

According to Dr. Warren Ashe of Howard University Medical School, experimental cases have shown that in addition to being contracted sexually, herpes can also be carried and transmitted on towels, for instance, up to 72 hours. There is a 1 percent chance of this form of contraction. For approximately four hours, the herpes virus may linger on toilet seats. Oral sex is also a major factor in the spreading of herpes simplex I and II.

Surprisingly enough herpes is not the worst venereal disease. Gonorrhea or syphilis, two other forms of venereal

disease, may be far more deadly than herpes if left untreated.

The psychological effects of herpes on individuals are as traumatic as its physical effects. Many venereal disease clinics offer psychotherapy in addition to medical assistance.

Shock, loneliness, depression, and rage are a few of the psychological effects experienced by herpes victims. Because a person has contracted herpes, he is often outraged by the fact that he has the disease or angry with the person who gave him the disease or even at the doctors for not having a cure for his illness. Others are resentful about the scars and other physical deformities that herpes has caused to form on their bodies.

Some herpes victims are extremely conscious of their disease and the fact that it is so highly contagious. Frequent washing of the body (especially hands) and clothing are usually common practices.

Modern social trends, and changing contraceptives may be the two major influencing factors in the recent upsurge of the herpes virus. Sexual freedom at an earlier age and the more widely accepted practice of oral sex has greatly influenced the herpes outbreak. As added protection, condoms are recommended as a barrier to direct contact with genital sores.

In addition to leading drugs, idoxuridine and vidarabine, a new drug, acyclovir, is still being tested in the treatment of herpes genitalis.

Balms, herbal remedies, doses of magnesium, and even meditation (to relieve stress) are not used as cures but as relief from the physical and psychological effects of the herpes.

Information and counseling about herpes can be found by calling the Herpes Hotline, 452-8408 or by writing HELP, P.O. box 13193, Philadelphia, PA 19101.

Next week, Part Two will focus on other points of interest and research of the herpes virus.

FICTION

Free In D.C.

By Brother Ron Hilltop Staffwriter

"Want to go to a party?"

I turned to see who was talking. It was Osiris. I hadn't seen him since that night I got depressed and he cheered me up.

"You want to go to a party?" he repeated.

"When?" I said, trying to be cool and nonchalant.

"Tonight, off campus. Some friends of mine are giving it. You interested?"

The truth was that the only party I had been to in D.C. was the president's picnic. Back home, mom wouldn't let me go to any parties unless she knew the parents of whoever was giving it. I never got to go out and have some real fun. Now that I was at Howard and on my own, I couldn't wait.

"Yeah, I'm interested. What time?"

"Here's an invitation. Be there by ten and wear a jacket."

A jacket, I thought to myself, must be a high class affair. I took the invite and looked at the address. It was in northeast.

"How do I get there?"

Osiris looked at me strangely for a few seconds and said, "If you can't figure out how to get there, maybe you shouldn't go." Having said that, he smiled and walked away.

I read the invite again. It said: Just Friends, featuring Joe Harper and Reginald Covington. It was a recital. I looked at my watch. It was nine o'clock. I had one hour. For some reason I knew I had to be there on time. It was as if Osiris was testing me. I caught his remark about being smart enough to get there. He wanted to see if I could handle myself alone and on my own. Well, I'd show him.

I ran to my room, showered, shaved, shined my shoes, dressed and checked my breath as I ran beyond the elevator to the stairs. Two, four, seven steps at a time.

Down I went to the final step where I stopped.

Composed myself and strolled through the lobby. Slow enough for folks to check out my coolness, my calmness. Didn't want people to think that I was a freshman running to his first D.C. party.

At the curb my heart was pounding with excitement. At last I was in the big

time. I had on my gray pants and blue blazer, so I knew I looked good. I was hoping that the girl who kept ignoring me would walk by so I could ignore her. I still can't figure out why she doesn't like me. It must be because I'm a freshman.

I hailed a taxi and promised the driver a tip if he took the quickest way. The dude flew. We landed at a dynamite townhouse with multiple patios. The joint was jumping. You could hear the people screaming to the music.

Thoth decided that you should be exposed to your fantasies early, in order to get them out of your system. He thinks you're capable of earning a BMK degree."

"What's a BMK degree?"

"A Bachelor of Mystic Knowledge."

"I never heard of it."

"Few people have. You'll learn more about it later. The important thing to remember is that everyone possesses



"Just friends," featuring Joe Harper and Reginald Covington

Forgetting my cool, I ran to the door. Osiris opened it and I stepped inside. The place was elegant with chandeliers and candlelight. The guests were some of the most sophisticated black folk I had ever seen. Funk, fun, fine freaks and all you could eat. I had a ball.

Later the recital started. Two vocalists accompanied by drums, bass and piano. Five young dudes, gifted and black. Playing and singing like pros despite their age. Some of them looked familiar. Their talent was unmistakable. They turned the mother out. We gave them a standing ovation and yelled for an encore.

After the show, Osiris introduced me to them. Turns out some of them go to Howard. Pedro Hart, the pianist, is a senior. Darryl Singleton, the drummer, is a junior and Joe Harper, one of the vocalists, is an alumnus. Mike Bowie, the bassist, is a sophomore at UDC. I told them how much I liked the show and got their autographs.

I returned to the dance floor and pumped 'til dawn. By 5 a.m. I was exhausted. It was time to leave. I didn't want to go but there was no one left to dance with. I thanked Osiris for the invitation and told him what a great time I had had. It was a dream come true.

"Don't mention it," he said. "Dr.

talent-including you. And one of the keys to life is to discover that talent and use it to realize the 'higher' purpose.

"The only difference between you and the brothers who performed tonight is that they are dedicated, disciplined and determined to be musicians of the highest order. Thus their spirits flow freely and they are able to create fine music."

I looked at Osiris closely and said, "Huh?"

He smiled. "It may sound strange to you now, but when it's time for you to understand, you will. In the meantime, do your best at all times, no matter what you are doing."

I was too sleepy to pursue the conversation. I had a feeling that something important had just gone down, but I wasn't sure what.

My cab came. I thanked Osiris again, climbed in the back seat and closed my eyes. Images of the night flashed through my mind.

The music lingered in distant echoes.

Somehow, deep down inside, I knew my life would never be the same.

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Bison to Make Offensive Changes After 50-0 Thrashing

By D. Orlando Ledbetter

The Bison (1-3, 0-2) will take on Mid-Eastern Athletic Conference foe Florida A&M University (2-1, 1-0) Saturday at 7:00 p.m. in the Gator Bowl Stadium, in Jacksonville.

Both teams are coming off of brutal beatings. FAMU was turned back by Grambling 43-21 and the Bison got thrashed by South Carolina State 50-0 last Saturday.

The Rattlers hold a 7-1 edge in the series that dates back to 1974. The only Bison victory over FAMU was in 1975 when they won 6-0.

On offense the Rattlers are a well balanced team. Frank Middleton, a 6'0", 190 pound senior tailback, leads the Rattlers ground attack with 263 yards on 41 carries and six touchdowns.

Nathaniel Koonce handles the quarterbacking chores for Rudy Hubbard in his ninth campaign as Head Coach of the Rattlers. Koonce is 20 of 50 for 554 yards, four touchdowns and averages a whopping 27.7 yards per completion.

Ray Alexander, (6'5"), playing the position of wide receiver, poses a big threat to the Bison. The junior from Mobile, Alabama averages 34.4 yards a reception and has two touchdowns on the season.

How are the Bison going to defend such a well balanced offense? "Basically the key way to stop them (FAMU) is to contain and make sure that they have a long way to go for a touchdown when they get the ball," said Bison Head Coach Floyd Keith. "Field position will be very important."

"On defense they have good, talented people, especially the ends and linebackers," said Keith.

Senior defensive ends, Tony Hayes and Alonzo Johnson led the team in tackles last season with 91 and 87 respectively.

Nose guard R.C. Eason has 18 tackles and six sacks this season. Linebacker Erwin Wright leads the team in tackles with 15 solos and 14 assists.

"On offense this week we will make a few personnel changes in certain situations," said Keith. "We will go with combinations that are working well for us."

Quarterback Brian Sloan, who went six for 20 last week with four interceptions may be replaced in passing situations by freshman Edwin Watts or veteran Sandy Nichols, who is listed as probable for the game.

In the first 25 minutes of the game against the Bulldogs of South Carolina State the Bison played inspired football. The offense was moving the ball well and the defense was holding the opposition to three downs and a punt.

But then the Bison became plagued with turnover fever and in a matter of five minutes they found themselves behind 17-0 at halftime.

The Bulldogs used more Bison third quarter turnovers to boost their lead to 37-0. With game wrapped up going into the fourth quarter, the Bulldogs put in their second string and scored 13 more points.

"Turnovers became a real problem," explained Keith. "They turned six of our turnovers into touchdowns. We had only three turnovers the whole season going into that game. What we had been doing well previously [not turning the ball over] we did not do against South Carolina."

The Bison do not have a problem moving the football, just scoring points seems to be the problem. The offense had 236 total yard against the Bulldogs.

"There were two questionable calls at the goal line on fourth down that both resulted in touchdowns," said Keith. "But, those calls didn't cause us to lose, although I still think the judgement by the officials was poor."

Booters off to Strong Start

By Earl D. Findlater Hilltop Staffwriter

Two goals from Captain Bancroft Gordon and one goal each from forwards Donnie Streete and Donald Bazin paced the Bison Booters to an easy 4-0 victory over Rutgers University-Camden last Saturday.

The win gave the Booters a life psychologically as they were coming off two disappointing outings in which they tied 0-0 with James Madison and lost 2-1 to William and Mary University in overtime. The Bison have now upped their record to 3-1-1.

When the Bison travelled to Virginia on Sunday, September 19 to face James Madison, they left their scoring touch at home. They played well all game, but the team just could not score. Said coach Keith Tucker, "We out-played them from beginning to end." He said, however, his forwards were forcing the ball on goal; that was a major fact for their not scoring in that game.

The Bison dominated the statistics department in the Madison game. They out-shot James Madison by a 32-6 margin. Also, goalie Gilbert McPherson was called upon to make only 3 saves while his counterpart in the James Madison goal had to make 13.

On Wednesday, September 22, the Booters faced William and Mary University. The game was played on a dampened field due to the rain which came before the contest. The scoring dry spell followed the Bison.

It was William and Mary who scored first from a header in the first half. The Bison battled back in the second half to knot the score at 1-1 when Bancroft Gordon scored from the penalty spot. After regulation time, the score was even. William and Mary scored in the first half of overtime period and managed to withstand several Booter raids on their goal the rest of the way to secure the win.

This contest was highly emotional as most games are between these two teams. Both sides were charged with various infractions. Two Bison players were eliminated from the game. The Bison played a good portion of the game two men short.

In the Rutgers-Camden game, the Bison again dominated play. The early goals belonged to Howard as they broke through the Pioneers' defense repeatedly. Goalie Chris Baker had a good day in the goal for the Pioneers and was one reason why the margin of victory was not greater.

Midway through the first half, Oscar Iko substituted for forward Phillip Gyau. The Bison scored when Iko picked up a loose ball in the Rutgers-



Bison Booters defend against George Washington

Photo by Brian Price

Camden penalty area and passed to Captain Donnie Streete who scored from 8 yards out to make it 1-0 in favor of the Bison.

The Booters played with more urge and purpose after the first goal. The ball seldom left the Pioneers' half of the field after the goal. Minutes later midfielder Juan Estrada hit a hard left-footed shot from about 18 yards out. Pioneers' goalie, Baker, did not collect the ball cleanly which gave Captain Gordon a chance; he made no mistake of it. Thus, at the half the Bison lead 2-0.

Fullback Bancroft Gordon scored his second goal of the day when he tapped the ball into an empty Pioneers goal to open the second half. Late in the game the Bison sealed the issue when freshman winger Donald Bazin placed a hard left-footed shot past an outstretched Chris Baker. Bazin was assisted by midfielder Gerald Duggan on that score.

The score line does not really tell the true story of the Bison win. "It could have been 15-0 if we had used all of our

chances," said Captain Gordon after the game. Freshmen Phillip Gyau and Peter Prom were particularly unlucky in that game as they saw several of their shots hit the upright of the goal or thwarted by goalie Baker.

Coach William Dent of Rutgers said Camden had nothing but praise for the Bison Booters after the contest. He said the Bison were a highly skilled team—"a very fine team". Coach Dent further said he was proud of his team, for even though they did not win, they did well considering their youth. His team is made up of mostly freshmen and sophomores.

This weekend, the Booters will travel to West Virginia to take part in the West Virginia University Tournament. Coach Keith Tucker feels that this is one of the top tournaments in the country. It features four teams including Howard. The others are West Virginia, the hosts, Old Dominion, and Cleveland State. This is the first year that this tournament has been held.

Howard is expected to be strongly challenged by Old Dominion, who, Coach Tucker said, "always give the Bison a fight." Also, West Virginia will be hard to beat on their own turf and in their own tournament. Cleveland State is the team to watch, according to team Captain Gordon.

"We should take the tournament without much problem," said a confident Coach Tucker. He added, "We are playing the best ball of the teams that I have seen so far this year."

If the Bison are to be impressive in the West Virginia Tournament, their scoring attack will have to improve. "Winning will depend on how well we can put the ball in the net," said Gordon.

Donnie Streete added, "Execution-wise the team will get better." He said that the forwards just have to remain composed when scoring chances arise. "The West Virginia Tournament will show how good a team we really are," said Streete.

LAYMAN LINGO

Striker. An advanced forward, whose job is to score goals, rather than to create chances.

Tackle. The act of kicking away or blocking the ball from an opponent by using one's foot.

Through pass. A pass that goes through a defense, leaving the player who receives it with an unopposed run on goal.

Goal kick is made by a defender when a ball last touched by a member of the attacking team passes over the goal line without going into the goal.

Corner kick is made by an offensive player when a ball last touched by a defensive player passes over the goal line without going into the goal.

Throw-in takes place after a player knocks the ball over one of the touch lines.

Dropped ball. The referee drops the ball onto the ground between opposing players.

distances with either foot. Deep lying. A position behind the front-line attackers.

Far corner. The opposite corner of the goal from which the shot is made.

Heading. The action of striking the ball with one's head.

Long ball. A pass hit over a long distance to a colleague. The opposite is a short ball.

Midfield player. A footballer who plays a linking-man, or linkman, between defense and attack.

Offside. A violation that occurs when a player does not have two opponents between himself and the goal line.

Overlap. An action in which a full-back runs up the touch-line in attack, ahead of his own winger.

Save. The prevention of a goal by the goal keeper by using his hand or foot.

Shot. A kick at goal.

Squareball. A lateral pass.

Soccer has been known as the world's most popular team game and has been in existence for more than 700 years. Soccer is the "national sport" of several European and South American countries such as England, Brazil, and Scotland. Outside the United States the game is commonly called "football." The name "soccer" is a corruption of the term "association football." While attending one of the exciting soccer games, what better way to enjoy the game than to know soccer terminology. Listed below are twenty terms that are commonly used in a game.

Body check. The deliberate obstruction of one player by another who is not trying to play the ball.

Body-swerve. To move to one side with the ball, when, in fact, the player intends to go the other way.

Dribbling. A method of controlling the ball while running with it by tapping it short

Bison Winning Streak Ends

By Manotti Jenkins Hilltop Staffwriter

The Howard University baseball team cooled off from their hot winning pace during the week of September 20-27, as they completed the week with a 1-3 record, including three consecutive setbacks.

In last week's opener, the Bison defeated inner-city rival Georgetown by a score of 6-2. Leading the team in hitting were shortstop Mike Hill who sent 2 for 4 with two doubles, left fielder Rozier Jordan who equally went 2 for 4 with one double, and third baseman Bob Spencer who also accomplished 2 basehits out of 4 trips to the plate. The winning pitcher was Gerald Adams who struck out six Hoyer hitters.

The next foe for the Bison was league-leading American University, who successfully swept both ends of a double-header at Banneker field. In the first

game, Howard was only able to salvage one hit as American handed them an 11-1 whipping. The only hit and score came simultaneously as Mike Hill batted in right fielder Tony Cannon to get the Bison on the scoreboard. Rookie pitcher David White picked up the loss fanning only one AU batter. In the second game, American again substantially defeated the Bison by a score of 18-7. The leading hitters for Howard with 2 hits a piece were Rozier Jordan, Gerald Adams, and Barry Jackson, with both Jordan and Adams hitting four-baggers (home-runs). Travis Pitts was the losing pitcher.

In the fourth game of the week, Howard traveled to American University's field where they were edged in a close game by the score of 6-5. Leading the Bison in hitting were shortstop Bob Spencer going 3 for 5, Rozier Jordan going 2 for 4 with two doubles, and Tony

Cannon going 2 for 4. Spencer proved to be "Mr. Offense" for the Bison as he planted two hits over the homerun fence.

Captain Barry Jackson is still optimistic about the team's fate for the remainder of the season.

"American was our first strong competitor of the season. Defensively, we did not play well against them because we committed too many errors. We realize that we have to win the remaining games to win the conference. Without a doubt, we are still confident and enthusiastic because we know we are loaded with talent," commented Jackson.

The next test for the Bison hitters will be tomorrow against George Washington University at Banneker field and Sunday at GW.

Netters Fourth at Salisbury

By Carlton E. Lockard

With strong singles performances by Kirk Baylor and Steve Simmons, the Bison netters stroked their way to a fourth place finish in the Salisbury State Tournament last weekend.

Baylor, the team's top seed and seeded fourth in the tournament, lost his quarterfinal match to Virginia Commonwealth's unseeded Mike Brady, 4-6, 2-6.

Simmons, seeded eighth in the tourney, also made it through the first three rounds before being stopped in the quarterfinals by third seeded Kevin McClure of the University of Richmond, 4-6, 1-6. Simmons is the team's second seed.

The final results of the three day tournament were as follows: (1) Virginia Commonwealth U., 51 points; (2) U. of Richmond, 48 points; (3) George Mason, 38 points; (4) Howard, 35 points; (5) Westchester State, 16 points; (6) Salisbury State, 10 points; (7) Catholic U., 8 points; (9) U.M. Baltimore, 6 points.

Coach Eddie Davis did not feel that the team, which duplicated its fourth place performance of a year ago, did as well as it could have, yet he still recognized the players' earnest efforts.

"We didn't do as well as I expected," Davis said. "We didn't go as far as we should have. We have some bad losses early."

"Even though we could've won it," he continued, "they [the players] played very well. I'm very proud of our performers."

The Bison continued to have bad luck with its doubles pairs, all of which were knocked out by the second round. However, remarked Davis, "They performed well against more experienced doubles teams."

Davis said the Salisbury State tourney was good for conditioning the team, developing team spirit, and also helping the players gain "needed match experience."

The Howard aces will take those attributes plus a perfect 6-0 record into the Capitol Collegiate Championships which will take place today and tomorrow at Georgetown. Other teams to compete in the tournament include George Washington, George Mason, Georgetown, American, and Catholic.

Even though the Bison are favored to win the annual event, Brad Keegan may make it difficult. George Mason's top seed helped his team to take third place at the Salisbury State event by winning the singles division last weekend.

"This [the Capitol Collegiate Championships] will be a good test to see if we can overcome Keegan's strength," Davis stated.

Davis further stated that part of the reason for Howard's disappointment showing at Salisbury State was a lack of practice. "We need to increase [our] number of practice hours," he contended.

But that is difficult, since the team is only allotted an hour a day by the D.C. Recreation Department for playing time on the Banneker Recreation Center courts. Howard does not have its own tennis facility.

In view of the team's strict court limitations, Davis quipped, "We've done well

This Week in Sports

TODAY
TENNIS—Capitol Collegiate Championship—Away

TOMORROW
Oct. 2

BASEBALL—George Washington—HOME
SOCCER—West Virginia Tournament—Away
TENNIS—Capitol Collegiate Championship—Away
CROSS COUNTRY—OPEN

SUNDAY
Oct. 3
VOLLEYBALL—George

Washington—Away
SOCCER—West Virginia Tournament—Away

TUESDAY
Oct. 5
BASEBALL—American—Away
VOLLEYBALL—American
WEDNESDAY
Oct. 6
TENNIS—Towson—HOME
SOCCER—George Washington—HOME
THURSDAY
Oct. 7
SOCCER—George Washington—HOME
VOLLEYBALL—St. Mary's—HOME

Profile

"Bodacious" is Back with the Bison

By Marcia M. Foster

As in many fairy tales, the ending is usually a good one. This is the case of Steve Alsbrooks, affectionately known as "Bodacious" by his team members and friends. After being out a full season, Alsbrooks returned as the starting offensive tackle for the "Blue Magic" offense on Howard University's football team for the 1982 season.

Alsbrooks, a 6'3", 250 pound junior from Columbus, Ohio, has made a comeback requiring patience, perseverance, and determination. Because of academic ineligibility last year, he was forced to sit out the entire year. Many other athletes in various sports who have been on academic probation remain unseen until they are eligible to play again. This was not the case for "Bodacious". Instead of staying in seclusion, Alsbrooks stuck it out by attending all team practices, meetings, and games, as well as constantly rendering advice to his teammates.

The transition from starting offensive tackle to team helper was a big one. "I felt I owed it to my team and coaches. I know I let everyone down, but I also let myself down," he commented.

Academic probation is something that all students try to avoid, and it is usually a struggle to acquire good standing. "I had to learn to get my priorities straight. Since the year I was on academic probation, my study habits have become basically stable," explained the consumer studies major.

The football season actually begins in August with two rigid practices a day, meetings, and weight training.

Soon the time comes when the "practice" performance of the players becomes a reality viewed by the fans.

This period begins in September and ends in November. The whole process begins all over again in March, when the team prepares for spring training.

When asked what he did with all this time, Alsbrooks jokingly said, "There was a lot of time to think, sometimes too much! But, I was involved in a play called 'Working', a production done by the drama department, that took a lot of my time". In the play 'Working', Alsbrooks portrayed a construction worker who told of his problems of his day-to-day life on his job. In his portrayal, he expressed his views through song and dance. "It was a lot of fun, and it kept my mind off the fact that I wasn't playing," added Alsbrooks.



Photo by Brian Price
HU Offensive Tackle, Steve Alsbrooks

A good relationship with the players before and after his year of academic probation still existed, but he reluctantly commented when the players joked about his not playing. "It hurt deep down inside, but I never let anyone know just how miserable I was, not being able to play. Sometimes I felt like an outsider looking in because I wasn't participating, but I knew I would get my chance again, and I did," he remarked.

The true test finally came, and on the first day of practice, he was bounced

around like a freshman at his first collegiate practice. Becoming disappointed and depressed, he was later cheered up by team members who knew he could get the job done. The second day of practice was a different story for the former Marion-Franklin High player. He came out ready to play because he knew he had to prove to himself, and to the coaches, that he could get the job done like he had previously done in the offensive tackle position. The rest is history. "Bodacious" fought for his position, obtained it, and at the first two games, performed like a true veteran. With a blocking percentage of 90 in the first two games against the University of Maine, and Cheyney State, Alsbrooks' job was finally accomplished.

Offensive line coach Jim Tsilimos stated that "Steve is a self-made football player. And for his size and weight, he has good speed and quickness." Tsilimos would like to see Alsbrooks and the team win the MEAC title and to see Alsbrooks selected on the first team all MEAC.

When asked about his goals for the season and the future, said Alsbrooks, "My personal goal is to win the MEAC championship, and if the first team all MEAC comes along, I would accept it". As for the National Football League, "I'm not going to center my life on making it there, and I think I would have to improve a lot more to even make the NFL."

In many cases of academic probation, the athletes never return. And the few who do usually come back with their positions filled. Integrity, self-reliance, and dependability are all attributes to be gained through participation in sports. As a freshman, Alsbrooks could hardly benchpress his own weight. Today he is one of the strongest players on the team. As a blocker, he is rated excellent. He has a good pass protection technique. These accomplishments were all made by the comeback man Steve Alsbrooks. He knew he had two things at hand that had to be accomplished, and did just that.

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If you qualify on the PQT you will be contacted regarding an interview with an NSA representative. He or she will discuss the specific role you can play in such fields as data systems, languages, information science, communications, and management.

So, pick up a PQT bulletin at your college placement office. Fill out the registration form and mail it by October 23rd in order to take the test on November 13th. There is no registration fee.

Graduates with a Bachelors or Masters Degree in Electronic Engineering, Computer Science or a Slavic, Near Eastern or Far Eastern language, may sign up for an interview without taking the PQT.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

ATTENTION

Organization pictures for the Yearbook will be taken on October 1, 1982 through October 14, 1982 between 3 p.m. and 5:30 p.m. for the 1982-1983 Bison Yearbook.

Contact Brenda Crutchfield on the Yearbook Office at 636-7870 or 7871.

ATTENTION

Attention everyone, there will be a meeting of the Computer Based Information System Club Tuesday, October 27, 1982. The meetings are held every other Tuesday. Please attend: new members are welcome. 5 p.m. Room 105 SB.

SCHOLARSHIPS

Are you interested in public speaking, dramatic interpretation, poetry interpretation, informative and persuasive speaking? Do you enjoy meeting new people, traveling, and rewarding competition?

Then you should audition for Howard University's speech and debate team -- The Martin Luther King Jr. Forensics Society. Auditions will be held Tuesday, October 4, 1982 at 5:00 p.m. in the School of Communications, Freedman's Square Annex III, Multi-purpose room 253. For further information contact: Dr. Linda Wharton-Boyd, or Mr. Vincent Stovall at 636-6711.

THE GREAT MARINO'S CHALLENGE TO BENEFIT SPECIAL OLYMPICS--On Sunday, October 17, 1982, at 1:00 p.m., (raindate: October 24th 1:00 p.m.), fraternity teams from D.C. area Universities will travel to the parking lot of Mario's Pizza House, now franchising as Marino's Pizza & Subs, located at 3322 Wilson Blvd., in Arlington, Virginia, to settle once and for all, who has the highest S.A.T.'s -- "Sizeable Appetites & Tummys" in the Great Marino's Pizza Challenge to benefit Special Olympics. Vinnie Brown, popular radio personality from WRQX-FM (Q107) will serve as Master of Ceremonies and Honorary Chairman of the event.

The event will be open to fraternity teams from the Washington, D.C. Metro area. There is an entry fee of \$5 for each contestant, for which each contestant receives a Marino's Tee-Shirt that will be worn during the contest and can be kept by the contestant afterwards. Each fraternity entrant will get individuals to sponsor him for each piece of pizza that he eats; to qualify, each entrant must have 10 sponsors. Marino's is asking that sponsors be a minimum of \$1 per slice eaten.

The contestant will be divided into five heats or five "eats", each lasting five minutes. Each fraternity will have one representative for each round. The number of slices consumed by each five-man team will be tallied to determine the winner.

Alan Levine, owner of Marino's and sponsor for the event will donate \$500 to the fraternity that generates the most sponsor dollars. To the fraternity team that consumes the most pizza, Miller Brewing Co. will award a cash prize. Other prizes and donations to the event will be provided by Palace Radio & T.V. in Arlington, Virginia, and National Foods, Inc., located in Washington, D.C.

Registration and pledge forms for the event may be obtained by calling Ginnie Levine or Pam Carter at (703) 642-0050. Pizza and Beer will be on sale for those onlookers not participating in the event, but unable to resist the temptations.

ATTENTION!!!

Are you interested in Zeta? There will be a meeting of the IZ Club of Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, Inc. on October 5th at 5:00 in B21 of Douglass Hall. All women are welcomed to attend.

Dialogue with the Vice Presidents--Do you have problems concerning the various aspects of our university? If so, come to the Dialogue with the Vice-Presidents on October 4, 1982 in the Blackburn Center from 5:30 to 7:00 p.m.

This forum will enable you to speak to those people at the top who can help solve your problems. The speakers will be the Vice-Presidents of Academic Affairs, Development & Relations, Student Affairs and Health Affairs. We hope you will attend. Refreshments Served.

I braid exquisite cornrows at low prices with or without extensions. Call 832-5159 at anytime day or night.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The brothers of Groove Phi Groove Social Fellowship Inc. are proud to announce the kick-off of their 20th Anniversary Conclave hosted by the Baltimore Columbia Graduate Chapter, Tyrone Seymour President.

The Conclave will be held October 7-10, 1982 in Baltimore, MD., at the Downtown Hilton Hotel, Howard House Hotel, Morgan State University, and Union Baptist Church.

Highlighting the conclave will be:

Roomate Needed

Graduate Student (F) looking for responsible female to share attractive, furnished, 2-br. apt. on Capital Hill; Central A/C; disposal & laundry facilities; on bus line. Rent - 212.50 & 1/2 electric. Call Dollye at 763-7634(w) 547-7340 (h).

MG Midget 77 white w/black convertible top 49k miles. AM/FM radio. Excellent condition. \$2,300 or best offer. 563-4708

Gospel Extravaganza - Sunday, October 10th, 3:00-6:00pm; Union Baptist Church 1219 Druid Hill Avenue (Featuring the 50 Voices of Cambridge, Md. and many more Artists)

Congratulations to all new members of the Howard University Dance Ensemble. Practices are on Mondays and Wednesdays from 3-5, Thursdays from 4-6:30, and Saturdays from 10-1. All practices are in the dance studio of the women's gym (APE Building).

Beulah Burke Essay Contest--The Ladies of Alpha Chapter, Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc., are announcing their Beulah Burke Essay Contest which will begin on Wednesday, September 22, 1982. A 500 word essay is required on the subject, "Facets of Dynamic Leadership and the Black Woman." All undergraduate women are encouraged to enter. A scholarship will be awarded for the winning essay. The deadline for all entries is Wednesday, October 6, 1982. For information, guidelines should be picked up in Blackburn Center, Room 108 between 8:00 am and 1:00 pm.

BLACK WOMEN'S SUPPORT GROUP

Black women today are struggling to cope with a variety of demands in their lives. Often they find themselves isolated from other peers who can offer support and guidance.

The Howard University Counseling Service is offering a support network for women experiencing stress associated with stereotypical roles, relationships, and career issues on a regular weekly basis. For more information, contact: Audrey B. Chapman or Jo Katherine Page at 636-6870. Howard Students - FREE

VIRGINIANS!!! To all Virginians on the Campus of Howard University, the Virginia Student Alliance will be holding a meeting Thursday, September 30, 1982 at 7:00 in room 237 Douglas Hall. Virginians, you make up the Virginia Club. For further meeting information call Nancy Butts at 797-1646.

PARTY IN THE PUNCH OUT

Take a break from studies. Come party with the Virginia Club Tuesday October 5, 1982 from 8-10 p.m., in the Punch Out. It will be LIVE!!!

There will be the first meeting of the Council for Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority Sunday, October 3, 1982 at 3:00 p.m., at the home of Adina B. Carter, Basileus of Phi Sigma Chapter. 414 Ogleshorpe Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. Eta Beta, Alpha Phi, Phi Sigma, and Epsilon Lambda chapters are invited.

Pittsburghers: All students from Pittsburgh and the surrounding area are seriously urged to attend the PGH Club meeting Monday, October 4, 1982, 5:30 sharp in Room B21 Douglas or the first floor Douglas. Elections will be held. Refreshments served also.

The Howard University Student Association invites one and all to hear Bob Brown who will be speaking on Problems Facing Us Today on October 6th at the School of Social Work Auditorium, Sixth & Howard Place, N.W. 6:30 p.m. Refreshments will be served.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

20th Anniversary Conclave Groove Phi Groove Social Fellowship INC. Baltimore Columbia Graduate Chapter

The brothers of Groove Phi Groove Social Fellowship Inc. are proud to announce the kick-off of their 20th Anniversary Conclave hosted by the Baltimore Columbia Graduate Chapter, Tyrone Seymour President.

The Conclave will be held October 7-10, 1982 in Baltimore, MD., at the Downtown Hilton Hotel, Howard House Hotel, Morgan State University, and Union Baptist Church.

Highlighting the conclave will be:

Convocation - Thursday, October 7th, 8-10pm; Murphy Auditorium, Morgan State University.

Health Symposium - Friday, October 8th 6:30-9:30pm; Calhoun Room, Downtown Hilton

Fellowship Dance - Friday, October 8th, 10pm - 2am; McKeldin Center Morgan State University (proceeds to benefit WEA (Morgan State University Radio Station), the Golden Bears Assoc. and Morgan's Academic Program)

Fashion Show Saturday, October 9th; 1:30-3:30pm; FSK Ballroom-Center at the Downtown Hilton Hotel, Baltimore, MD

Reception Cocktail Hour - Saturday, October 9th 6:00-7:00pm; FSK Ballroom South, Downtown Hilton

20th Year Groove Black and White Ball - Saturday, October 9th, 10:00-2:00am; FSK Ballroom Center Downtown Hilton Saturday

For Further Information Contact: Tyrone Seymour (301) 426-1476; Ron Monroe (301) 325-3638; Nathaniel Parham (301) 997-1829.

N.O.B.U.C.S.

Education is the key to knowledge. Knowledge is the key to liberation. Help our younger brothers and sisters find this key! N.O.B.U.C.S. needs tutors for first through sixth grade students. For more information, come to the next N.O.B.U.C.S. meeting, every Thursday at 6:00 pm in Blackburn Room 142.

SEE DREAMGIRLS!!!

N.O.B.U.C.S. is sponsoring a bus trip to see the Broadway play DREAMGIRLS for \$45 (includes the price of the play and the bus ride). The first payment of \$25 is due Monday, October 11. For more information come to N.O.B.U.C.S. meetings every Thursday at 6:00 pm in Blackburn, Room 142, or contact Lorie at 636-1720 or Connie at 636-0529. There is a limited amount of space, so hurry! First come, first serve!

N.O.B.U.C.S. says its coming. Watch for it Saturday, October 30th.

PERSONALS

K.D.--It's good to have money and the things money can buy, but it's good, too, to check up once in a while and make sure you haven't lost the things money can't buy. . . YOU LOSE!!!!!! Once Yours, Holly G

October 1, 1982--Coming Soon!!! "An Evening of Magnificence" October 22, 1982.

October 1, 1982--Make plans now to spend "An Evening of Magnificence" with that special some one. October 22, 1982.

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For S.J. especially: Each time I see you I hurt with hope. I look into your brown eyes and try to wonder how beautiful it would be, if you could say you love me. Present situations make it seem more and more impossible each and every day. But I still love you and I still pray.

I ask God to keep you happy even if that doesn't include me in your life. Though sometimes I find myself looking into the future and seeing us as one. But the reality of it all is that someone else holds the key to that place in your heart where I need to be. He has my life planned from beginning to end. But I'm still not sure just where you fit in. He made me love you before I was ever aware of your existence; And as this old world keeps on turning, it will all make sense one day. My love for you will not be in vain; cause somehow, someday, you're gonna love me, I still pray.

Neil, Happy Birthday, G II! Not even a space cadet with its top floor for rent can take away what we share. Love, Angie.

MEDICAL SCHOOL OPENINGS

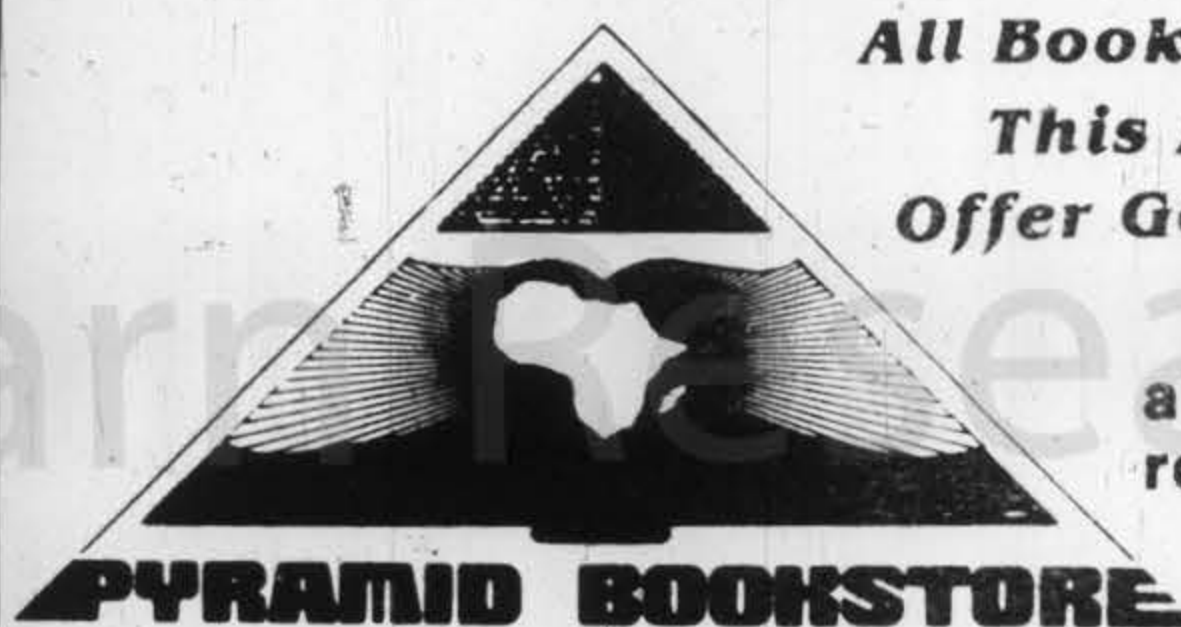
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